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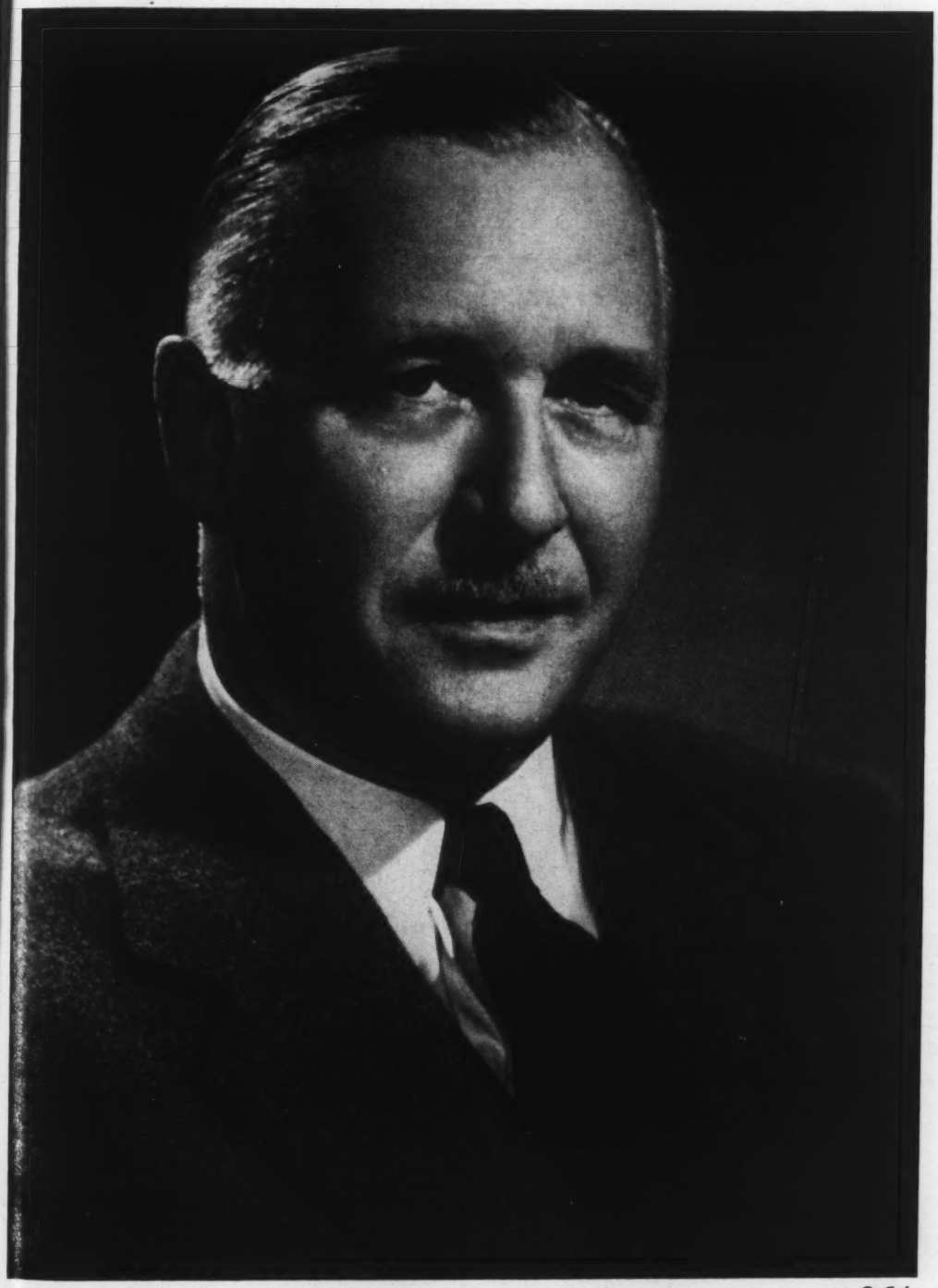

© Gaby

A. GORDON MURPHY: The engineering of the Seaway (Page 17).

The Front Page

The restoration of sovereign rights to the West German Republic came just a little too soon to coincide precisely with the tenth anniversary of the end of the war started by Nazi Germany, but it was close enough to serve as the punctuation mark for a decade. The ceremonies at Bonn earlier this month, however, were not just a neat bit of symbolism. They marked the end and the beginning of two periods in history as well as of two measures of time.

In May, 1945, it was obvious that the United States and Russia would be the two most powerful nations in the world for many years to come. Some people were able to see that they would be rivals, although few expected the rivalry to be so deadly. But with other great nations subdued, exhausted or shattered, Washington and Moscow made the decisions that, in effect, controlled the destinies of all.

Now, in May, 1955, it is clear that a new pattern of international relationships is being established. The United States and Russia are still the two dominant powers, and will remain so unless they become embroiled in a great war; but other

FUSS ABOUT FLUORIDES
By Mary Lowrey Ross: Page 7

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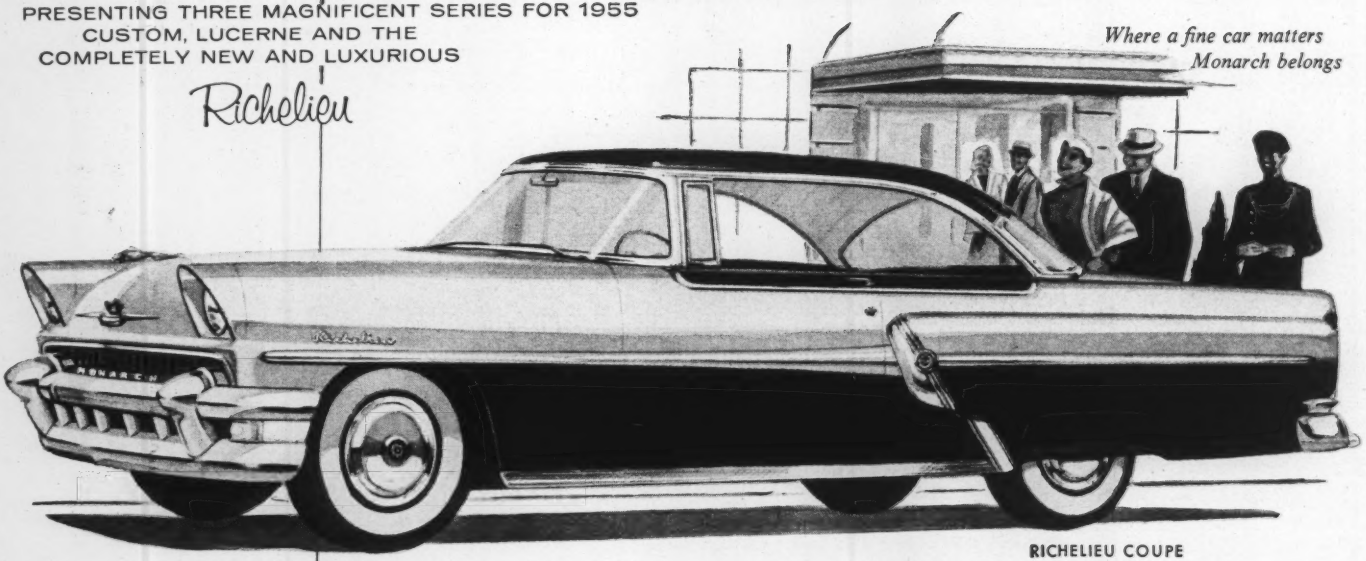

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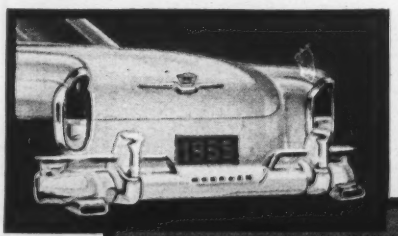

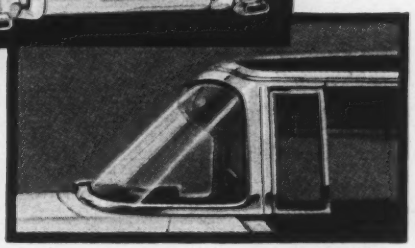

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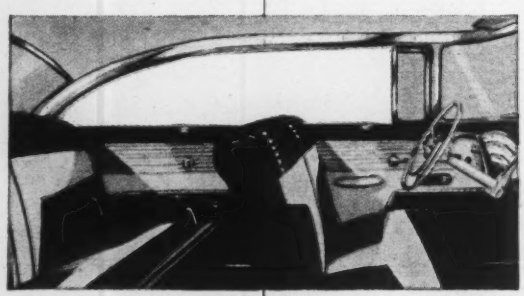

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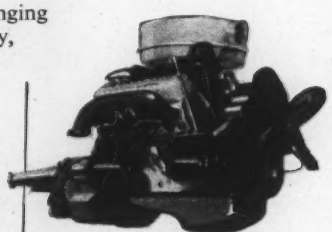

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

nations have been gathering strength, and they are making themselves heard with more and more vigor as we move into the second postwar decade.

As the West German Republic became a sovereign state, on the other side of the world another defeated nation, nursed from sickness to convalescence by the victors, was stirring restlessly. Japan, desperately seeking markets for the goods that must be produced if her people are to be kept busy and feeling the strain of serving as a military outpost for the West, has been looking more and more towards old customers on the Asian mainland.

An Austria free of occupation troops will not serve to strengthen the already powerful determination of Germans on both sides of the Iron Curtain to achieve a reunification of their country but will inevitably weaken the grip of the Red Army on Austria's neighbors.

These are only a few of the signs of a slow shift in international relations. The first postwar decade was one of reconstruction; the second will be one of readjustment.

Gymnastics

ON ONE RECENT FRIDAY, at the end of a troublesome week, President Eisenhower confessed to a reporter that events had kept him "leaping from cliff to cliff". He did indeed look somewhat peaked, but a few hours later he was meeting a delegation of music teachers, who presumably talked to him about leaping from clef to clef. He ended the week by seeing his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, off to Europe — hoping, undoubtedly, that Mr. Dulles would make no slips in leaping from clique to clique during his discussions of the Big Four's proposed "parleys at the summit".

The Courage of Man

A BRISK argument has been going on in Toronto since the city's Art Gallery acquired and put on display a 700-lb. bronze figure called "The Warrior". It is the work of the controversial British sculptor, 57-year-old Henry Moore, and descriptions of it have ranged from one newspaper critic's "repellent" to Gallery Director Baldwin's "a strong piece . . . truth unvarnished".

It is certainly not a "nice" work. The figure is blunt, powerful; the grotesque limbs are horribly maimed, the head a mis-shapen symbol. Its meaning is plain, for there is no subtlety in it: it is a fighter, resisting while dying. Moore does not deal in subtleties, and in this figure he undoubtedly achieved the effect he sought. The question that remains unanswered concerns the vision of the artist himself: is the stubborn, mindless defiance of "The Warrior" a worthy expression of the courage of man?

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Moore has given his own interpretation of the work in a letter: "The idea for 'The Warrior' came to me at the end of 1952, or very early in 1953. It was evolved from a pebble I had found on the seashore in the summer of 1952, and which reminded me of the stump of a leg, amputated at the hip. Just as Leonardo says somewhere in his notebooks that a painter can find a battle scene in the lichen marks on a wall, so this gave me the start of 'The Warrior' idea. First I added the body, leg and one arm and it became a wounded warrior, but at first the figure was reclining. A day or two later I added a shield and altered its position and arrangement into a seated figure and so it changed from an inactive pose into a figure which, though wounded, is still defiant. The head has a blunted and bull-like power but also a sort of dumb animal acceptance and forbearance of pain. The figure may be emotionally connected (as one critic has suggested) with one's experience and one's feelings and thoughts about England during the crucial and early part of the last war."

Men go to death in many ways, blindly, cravenly, desperately, but the best of them do not go dumbly — not with "animal acceptance" but with the dedication of mind and spirit that has separated man from the rest of the animal world. The full effect of "The Warrior", then, is of power misplaced, of truth only dimly perceived. It has the initial shock of brutality, but no revelation beyond violence.

THE WARRIOR: Animal acceptance or inspired defiance?

Political Reality

A REPORT from Ottawa a couple of weeks ago suggested that while most of the members of the joint parliamentary committee studying the questions of capital and corporal punishment were privately in favor of abolishing the death penalty, they would not recommend its outright abolition because such action would not be "politically realistic". We devoutly hope that this report was nothing more than the fabrication of a newsman looking for something to write about. Any decision on capital punishment must come from reason and conscience. If the question of the state's right to take a man's life is to be decided by the votes to be won or lost by a political party, we are indeed a corrupt and degraded people.

Road Sickness

IF DOCTORS were meeting this week to discuss ways of fighting a disease that killed 3,000 and injured 60,000 Canadians in a year, there would be a pretty lively interest shown in the talks by the general public. There would, too, undoubtedly be general faith that the medical men would find the weapon to win the fight. Well, there is a gathering in Ottawa this week, and the people attending it are concerned with the conditions that result in the 3,000 deaths and 60,000 broken bodies. It is the First Canadian Conference on Highway Safety, and it can accomplish a great deal of good—if the man-in-the-car is as worried about mass suicide as he seems to be about a half dozen diseases that together do not cause as much damage as traffic accidents. The public can sit back and wait for the scientist to find a cure for this or that sickness, but it must give active help to the "traffic doctors" if safety is to be restored to highway travel.

The people at the Safety Conference have been attacking the traffic problem from all sorts of angles, but they realize that no matter what is done, little will be accomplished without active and sincere public support. Roads can be improved — but the typical accident occurs on a good road in broad daylight. Gimmicks can be installed to control traffic—but in many cities more people are killed at intersections with traffic lights than at unmarked crossings. The law can be toughened and more rigorously enforced—until only a small minority will be permitted to drive. Manufacturers can build safety devices into their cars—but they can't put brains into the heads of drivers.

Earlier this month a medical conference in Montreal devoted many hours to this problem. There were suggestions for making the vehicles themselves safer to drive, but inevitably the discussion got around to the responsibility of the man at the wheel,

The Front Page

and this was summed up by the statement of Dr. G. F. Rowbotham, an English professor of neurosurgery: it's not the cars that have to be improved so much as the people who drive them. Report after report was given to show that there were medical reasons for a considerable percentage of traffic accidents.

It seems clear that if there is to be a solution, it will be reached when the man-behind-the-wheel realizes that he is the patient, suffering a disease that calls for swift and perhaps painful treatment.

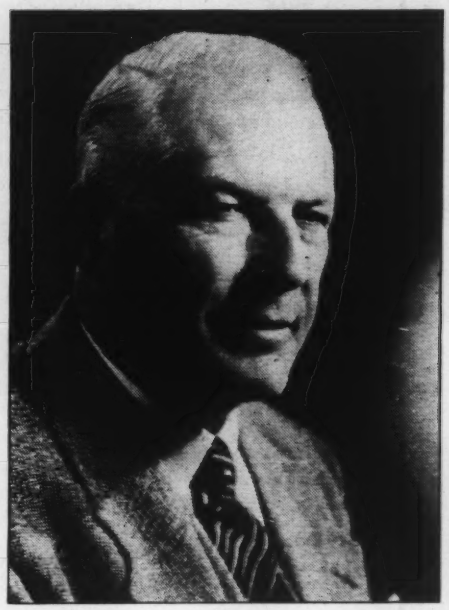
Incentive

A WHILE AGO the Russians announced that they were putting groups of weather observers on Arctic ice floes and leaving them there to drift around at the will of wind and current. Now, acknowledging that even a devoted Communist can get depressed looking at nothing but scientific instruments, the Arctic Ocean and *Pravda*, Russian authorities are sending artists from Moscow's Bolshoi theatre to entertain the lonely watchers of the weather. In doing this, the Soviets have undoubtedly hit on a very useful device for raising the standard of the Bolshoi performances. If a ballerina, for instance, knows that a fumbled *entrechat* will mean a period of rehearsal on an ice floe, she has a new incentive to perfect her art. This is something the CBC might well investigate.

Cabinet Conscience

TRYING TO ANSWER questions in the House of Commons about the shoddy affair of Dr. McCann and his photostats, Prime Minister St. Laurent got around to the subject of conscience. "I do not think for the consciences of others," he said. "I respect their concern for their responsibilities and reputations when they become members of the Government. Each one has to make his own appraisal of what it is advisable for him to do. . ."

It was a noble statement of principle and would be beyond question were Mr. St. Laurent anyone but the Prime Minister. But he is the first minister, the one responsible for all others, and as such he is, or should be, the guardian of the collective conscience of his cabinet. The integrity of the whole Government is his concern, because it has been placed in his charge by his Queen and by his people. If the conscience of any of his ministers is less sensitive than his, it is his duty to be all the more jealous of ministerial honor.



DR. McCANN: "Own appraisal."

Revenue Minister McCann may have a perfectly good explanation of why he chooses to retain a directorship in a trust company doing business with the government, and why he did not find it necessary to inform Premier Frost of Ontario about the errors of a member of the provincial legislature until an election campaign was underway. Up to the time of writing, he has failed to do so, although he has had plenty of opportunity. Amid a welter of rumors, charges and counter-charges, there were a few simple, squalid facts: In 1951, James Dempsey, Conservative MPP for South Renfrew (Dr. McCann is the riding's federal representative), failed to report contributions made by the late John Drohan to his campaign fund. Drohan died, and his estate was handled by the trust company of which Dr. McCann is a director. An examination of the estate in 1952 revealed the contributions to Mr. Dempsey, but it was not clear whether the discovery was made by Dr. McCann's colleagues in the Department of National Revenue or in the trust company. In any case, the Minister had photostats made of the pertinent documents, but did not show them to Premier Frost until the latter arrived in Ottawa a few weeks ago for a Dominion-provincial conference.

Members of the CCF in particular hammered away at the obvious and important questions. Was departmental secrecy violated? Where did the duties of director end and minister begin? Why did Dr. McCann wait for an election in Ontario before informing Premier Frost? Was confidential information being used for political purposes?

When Mr. St. Laurent himself entered the Government, his conscience did not permit him to retain any official ties with the various businesses in which he had been connected.

There were no adequate answers to any of the questions, at least in the first week of the furore. But even if thorough investigation (and there could be no doubt about the need for an impartial inquiry) revealed in the end that Dr. McCann had acted with the best of intentions, enough had happened to warrant the removal of Dr. McCann and the appointment of a new Minister of National Revenue.

Royal Portraits

TWO PORTRAITS of Queen Elizabeth, one by the British artist Simon Elwes and the other by the Italian Pietro Annigoni, have been providing an interesting study in contrasts at the Royal Academy in London. The critics, while not wildly enthusiastic about the Elwes work, have generally been kinder to it than to the Annigoni painting, which they have derided as "chocolate box art". The public, however, has shown a very decided preference for the Italian artist's canvas. Possibly the reason for both the displeasure of the critics and the liking of the public is that Annigoni did an excellent job of painting a likeness of Her Majesty, not as an impassive symbol of monarchy but as a lovely and charming woman born to be a Queen.

A New Approach

IN EVERY city across Canada in recent weeks, parents have been warning their children not to accept gifts from strangers, not to get into cars or go for walks with people they do not know. In Vancouver, the chief of police thought it wise to remind parents that such warnings were necessary. In Toronto, shocked by several brutal sex crimes during recent months, young mothers have formed a Parents' Action League, with lawyers and police officers lending their support.

Everyone professes to be shocked when the persons described as sex criminals become active, and it is pretty generally agreed that the present method of handling these persons is stupid and ineffectual. Why, then, is nothing done about it? Mainly because of the prudery and inexcusable apathy of legislators. The result is that sex offenders are simply punished by being sent to jail and then released, uncured, to offend again.

Any method of handling these people is inadequate if it does not take into account their need for treatment. It would be a mistake, however, to substitute new laws for the old without a thorough examination of what actually constitutes a sexual offence. If the legislation is to be enlightened and effective, free from any influence of primitive group-thinking, the law-makers must be ready to substitute reason for prejudice, and make the fullest use of the experience and knowledge of those who have devoted their lives to the study of the dark ways of man's behavior.

Ten Years of History

The Remarkable Revival of Germany

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER (above): The German General Staff gives up. General Jodl and Admiral von Freideburg (left foreground) sign the final unconditional surrender of all German forces in the presence of British, French, U.S. and Russian representatives. A German Government no longer existed. Jodl was subsequently hanged and Freideburg committed suicide.

UTTER DEFEAT: On May 4, 1945 at 21st Army Group Headquarters, Field Marshal Montgomery receives the surrender of all German forces in North Germany, Holland and Denmark from General Kienzl on behalf of Field Marshal Busch. Ten years later Montgomery, now Deputy Supreme Commander of NATO forces is preparing to work with General Speidel and other military representatives of the new Germany in defence of the west.

END OF THE OCCUPATION (right): The long-debated treaty restoring German sovereignty is signed at Bonn on April 20, 1955 by Chancellor Adenauer and Dr. James Conant, at that time the U.S. High Commissioner (left). The High Commissioners become Ambassadors to the Federal Republic and Allied Forces only remain in Western Germany by invitation.

LATER CEREMONY (left): Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, British High Commissioner (left) and M. François-Poncet, French High Commissioner (centre) take part in a similar ceremony with Dr. Adenauer fifteen days afterwards. Later in the month Adenauer went to Paris for the German admission to NATO and a new chapter in European history began.

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Fuss About Fluoridation: Questions Unanswered

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ON ITS SURFACE, the question of fluoridation presents the simplest possible syllogism:

The fluoridation of drinking water prevents early tooth decay. Every intelligent person should be interested in such prevention. Therefore every intelligent person should be in favor of public fluoridation.

When it is offered in this form, the fluoridation position seems to leave scarcely a chink for sensible argument. Surveys and controlled experimentation have proved that fluoridation does, in fact, reduce the incidence of caries in primary teeth. The movement has the endorsation of most of the leading health, welfare, dental and medical organizations on the continent. These facts should be enough to discourage criticism, but as a final deterrent it is pointed out that the fluoridation program is the inevitable target of every crackpot group in the country.

This is the generally accepted picture regarding fluoridation. Under closer examination, however, it tends to alter curiously. The established facts emerge as clearly and encouragingly as ever; but beyond this lighted area lies a darkling plain where the ignorant and the informed, the qualified, the unqualified and, in some cases, the disqualified, clash in endless argument.

It is true that the fluoridation program has drawn the attack of a highly vocal group of cranks and faddists—the mind healers, the nature therapists, the anti-vaccinationists, and beyond these a sprinkling of self-publicists, unfrocked chemists and misplaced scientific "experts". But the opposition group also contains many serious people who are asking a number of intelligent and disturbing questions. Not all of these questions have received a satisfactory answer.

"We know the good effects of fluoridation," a member of this latter group pointed out to the writer. "We don't at present know the bad effects."

For instance: What is the total systemic effect of fluoridation likely to be, particularly in adults?

The answer, from the pro-fluoridation point of view is that there are no permanent systemic effects. The body absorbs what fluorides it requires and excretes those that it cannot use.

"But how do we *know?*" the opposition group persists. "Has there been any scientifically controlled experiment in this country to determine the effect of fluoridation on adult populations over a period of say twenty-five years?"

No such experiment has been carried out in Canada, though a number of surveys have been conducted in other countries, chiefly in the United States. The pro-fluoridation group is satisfied with the findings of these surveys. The anti-fluoridationists feel that they allow too many variables to be strictly applicable to Canadian climate, geography and population.

How does fluoride affect the gums?

Fluoride has no permanent effect on the gums, the pro-fluoridation group declares; and again the opposition group persists anxiously, "Yes, but how do we *know?* Have there been surveys in periodontal disease (pyorrhea) made in naturally fluoridated areas, where the population has remained fixed over a period of years—that is, where a sufficiently large number of people have lived from birth under fluoridated conditions?"

No such surveys have been carried out in Canada.

There are a great many other questions. How, for instance, does fluoridation over a period of years affect the density of bone? Is fluoride accumulative in the bone structure? How can the optimal concentration for prevention of caries—1 to 1.5 parts to a million parts of water—be maintained, when the body is constantly being supplied with additional, and uncontrollable, amounts of fluoride through tea, sea-foods, fruit, etc?

Again the fluoridation advocates have reassuring answers. There is no evidence that fluorine is accumulative, that it affects the bone structure, or that it is likely, under controlled conditions, to produce mottling of the teeth.

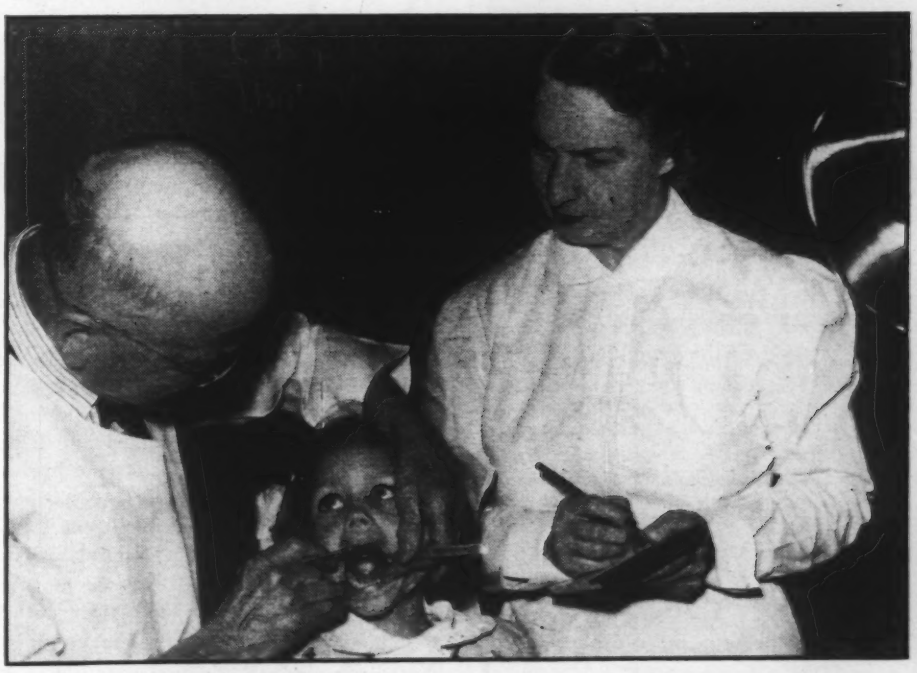
"But is there evidence, deduced under strict scientific conditions, that fluoridation will *not* have these effects?" the opposition group persists.

No such evidence seems to be available in this country.

This brings the anti-fluoridationist to his final question: With all these questions unanswered, in final scientific terms, why the rush for fluoridation?

Promotion is fast, but investigation is slow, one sceptic pointed out to the writer. There is, for instance, the case of Sweden, which set up a fluoridation system some time ago, and subsequently abandoned it. Why? (I brought up this point with a fluoridation advocate, who said that there had been frequent requests for further explanation made to various Swedish Boards of Health. So far there has been no reply from Sweden.)

In the meantime, no one can deny that there has been vigorous and organized promotion of fluoridation on this continent, and that some of the promotion



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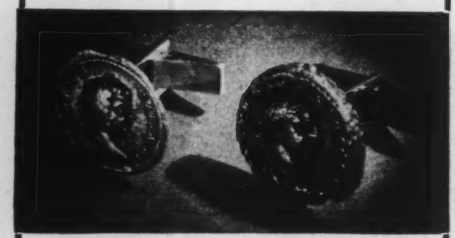

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THERE HAVE BEEN many surveys among schoolchildren, but the total systemic effect on adults has not been determined yet.

has been on a rather dubious level. Here, for instance, are a number of excerpts from a speech made by Dr. Frank Bull at the Fourth Annual Conference of State Dental Directors, together with the Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau (Washington, DC, 1951):

"We dare not let people write a whole new standard for us when we introduce our dental program. We must not let them say it has to have a 100 per cent approach, or advance as a valid objection that it may possibly have bad in it . . .

"Now in regard to toxicity. I noticed . . . the term 'adding sodium fluoride'. We never do that. You add fluorides. Never mind the sodium fluoride business. . .

"The question of toxicity is on the same order. LAY OFF IT ALTOGETHER. JUST PASS IT OVER. . .

"When you have the press or the public in, don't have anyone on the program who is going to go ahead and oppose us, because he wants to study it some more."

It scarcely needs to be pointed out that the people who object to this type of high-pressure promotion do not belong to the crackpot fringe. They are intelligent laymen and professional men who are ready to acknowledge the good effects of fluoridation but hesitate to endorse a program in which the general basis, and even the motivation, may be open to question.

"I am neither pro- nor anti-fluoridation," Dr. Joseph Johnson, Head of the Department of Dental Surgery, Toronto University, told the writer, "but I feel that we are trying to build up a tremendous superstructure without sufficiently examining the foundation."

"The chief danger of fluoridation is that the benefits may be exaggerated in the public mind," said Dr. E. W. McHenry, Head of the Nutrition Department at the Connaught Laboratories. "Fluoridation is not a panacea. There are five elements necessary to proper tooth development, and fluorine is only one of them."

And, finally, there is the press statement, issued February 16, 1955, by Dr. M. Phillips, Minister of Health in the Ontario Government:

"From the research work which has been carried out on fluoridation up to the present time, it has been fairly well proven that drinking water containing fluorides at a level of 1 to 1.5 parts per million is in no way harmful to the health of adults or those suffering from chronic illnesses of any kind. While the evidence does not absolutely exclude this possibility, if a risk exists at all, it is minimal.

"As Minister of Health, I would like to state that the people of Ontario must not ignore the recognized standards of nutrition and oral hygiene. Fluoridation is no substitute for dental treatment once a cavity has become established, and it is not such a panacea that good nutrition and oral hygiene can be ignored."

Problems of Modern Life And Young Offenders

By RODERICK HAIG-BROWN

I SUPPOSE more nonsense has been talked and written about "juvenile delinquency" in the years since the war than about any other subject except Russia. Everyone has had a try at it — PTA's and service clubs, parsons and psychiatrists, members of parliament and members of the public. Almost inevitably, some good sense has come out of it all. But there has been a disproportionate amount of wild talk, based on misinformation, misunderstanding, and plain panic. Newspapers love this sort of thing and usually make the most of it; so the average citizen is likely to believe in a muddled sort of way that the situation is little short of critical and that most teen-agers can only be saved from the mobs by burning comic books, banning strides and reintroducing the birch rod.

I cannot qualify as an expert in these matters. I am juvenile judge in a fast-growing small town and a large rural area; I was a child once myself, not so long ago that I have forgotten all about it; I have known a lot of other children and a lot of men and women who grew out of being children. As nearly as I can make out from this and from the assorted reading I have done about other times than my own, children are much the same as they always were. Some of the circumstances they have to face are different, and some of their fads and fashions may look a little different; but they themselves are good, bad and just ordinary children in much the same proportions as always, with only this difference: that the general level of intelligence, humanity and moral responsibility is probably higher than in any previous generation of children.

To understand this it is necessary to think a little, instead of just glancing at statistics, nursing the standard prejudices of age against youth and howling with the pack. Statistics, in this matter of youthful offenders against laws, mean nothing at all. Controlling circumstances have changed enormously in the past ten or twenty years and are still changing year by year. Canada is growing up for one thing. Her population is increasing and it is becoming increasingly urban. Offenses that were once handled informally in rural communities where "everyone knew everyone" are now likely to be dealt with formally and so become matters of record. We are far more aware of this thing vaguely called "juvenile delinquency" than we used to be, and we have far better machinery for dragging it out into the open — better welfare services, better schools, better and bigger police forces. We also have a faster and more demanding civilization, with much more money, far more automobiles and far more liquor than was the case a few years ago. All these things add to the likelihood of offenses against law of some sort by young people.

The euphemism "juvenile delinquent" has become in popular use a term of genuine abuse — if it were one word instead of two it would be a dirty word. On the whole, it is far more offensive, both in meaning and as jargon, than the "young criminal" or "young offender" it replaces. This is the inevitable fate of all euphemistic jargon and I often wonder why the social reformers still bother with it. Things are what they are, not what some abuser of the language calls them; the most elegant front parlor delicacies soon take on all the implications of their rough predecessors, and usually an extra roughness or two because of their own vagueness. This has happened to the elegant evasion that created "juvenile delinquent"; yet legally the words can mean anything from a child who has committed murder to one who has accidentally broken some minor traffic law.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act, under which all juvenile courts must function, is in most respects an excellent act. It permits simple and easy procedure, and is extremely flexible; it provides plainly that "the child's own good" shall be considered before everything else, and generally offers means for doing just this. Perhaps its flexibility gives too much power to the presiding judge, especially as appeal is difficult and seldom taken; certainly section 33, which covers "contributing to juvenile delinquency", is a lazy prosecutor's refuge and can be extremely dangerous in the hands of a careless or ignorant judge; but these defects in no way limit the usefulness of the act or interfere with its purpose. It is good machinery for dealing with young children who are in trouble.

Yet in practice very few children who fit the public conception of "juvenile delinquents" are dealt with in juvenile court. The public thinks in terms of gangs of children, vicious and to some extent organized, planning and carrying out violent crimes; the public thinks of riots and thefts, of hold-ups and armed robberies, of spring knives and street attacks. Nearly all these offenses are rated indictable under the Criminal Code, which means that any child over fourteen who has committed one of them may be transferred to adult court; and in most instances the children involved in such affairs are well past fourteen — usually they are between sixteen and twenty, which places them outside the scope of juvenile court in most provinces. Where it does not — one or two provinces have set the juvenile age limit at eighteen instead of sixteen — transfer of serious offenders to adult court is almost inevitable because juvenile court can only sentence

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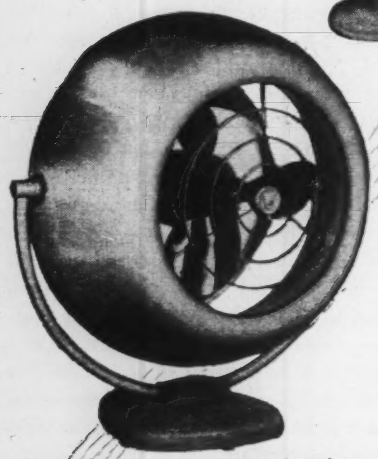

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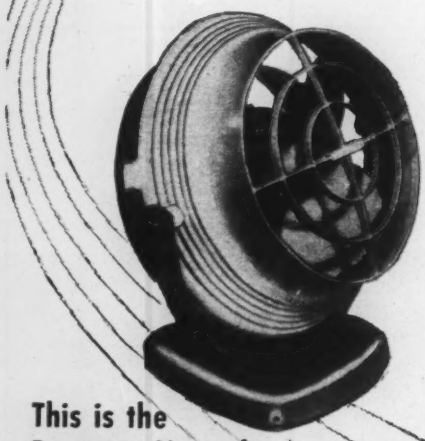

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A PROBATION officer confers with one of her charges. "The problem is to carry them patiently through the time it takes to sort things out."

to the industrial schools, which are in no way suitable for such children.

The children one deals with in juvenile court bear little or no resemblance to the popular conception of juvenile delinquents. They rarely belong to criminal gangs and are seldom charged with violent or vicious crimes. They have, perhaps, committed small thefts, broken into stores or garages, or taken part in a teen-age drinking party. Most of them have been tripped by some circumstance of adolescence—a confused home life, a muddled moral standard, a temporary sense of failure — and their offense is a one and only affair, easily straightened out by the shock of detection and a short spell of probation. A few repeat and need more attention; a very few are real problems and perhaps have to be sent away.

IN British Columbia, children are classed as juveniles until they are eighteen. This is both a good and a bad thing. It gives the court plenty of discretion in dealing with the difficult ones who commit many minor offenses while they are sorting themselves out. But it also means that a lot of children, especially boys, are brought into juvenile court for trivial offenses against provincial statutes, such as the Motor Vehicles Act and the Liquor Act. Boys, and girls too, quite nice boys and girls, are going to be caught sometimes with liquor they are not supposed to have, and they are going to be caught driving cars a little faster or a little more carelessly than they should.

It doesn't help at all to bring them into court and solemnly read out to them that they did on such and such a day drive faster than thirty miles an hour on the main street of the village, thereby becoming juvenile delinquents. According to the act, there is no doubt they did. According to the ideas of their parents and the general public and their contemporaries, as well as themselves, juvenile delinquents are characters who do much more desperate things than breaking traffic laws. Minor traffic offenders, whether they are adults or juveniles, should never be made to feel that they are criminals or even delinquents. Traffic offenses and other trivial offenses of an essentially civil nature do not belong in juvenile court.

Some few children do begin to show definite signs of criminal tendencies in the early teens, but they are rare enough for a wise man to be both cautious and reluctant in identifying one. Nearly all the juvenile delinquency that the public imagination plays upon so excitedly is the work of older children, sixteen- and seventeen-year-olds perhaps, but more commonly eighteen- and twenty-year-olds, some of whom are already confirmed criminals.

The problem of the courts is not so much to detect these last—they discover themselves quickly enough and a little mistaken leniency never does any harm. The important thing is to recognize and deal wisely with the temporary troublemakers, the ones who will leave it all behind if they are given the right kind of help.

By far the most useful tool in the hands of any court dealing with young offenders is probation. The child is simply released under certain conditions, among them a promise to report regularly to the probation officer and to be available to him whenever called upon. Quite often that is all there is to it. The child simply settles down and behaves and the one lapse, even though it may have been a fairly serious one, is soon completely forgotten. Almost as frequently, the term of probation, which may be a year or two years, is a long succession of alarms and excitements. At seventeen or eighteen some boys, and occasionally girls too, seem to be in a disturbed phase that makes for an endless

series of relatively minor offenses.

The problem then is to carry them patiently through the time it takes to sort things out, scolding, imposing fines, tightening or relaxing the terms of probation, constantly maintaining the illusion that one more offense will bring serious consequences. Sometimes one carries a boy through ten or a dozen infractions of probation during the course of a couple of years; then suddenly the disturbed phase is over and there are no more infractions. This pattern has been common enough in my own judicial experience to seem highly significant, and I am pretty sure I can recall teen-age moods of my own which would have produced much the same effect.

Sometimes, when a young nuisance is working in a good job, a heavy fine can be more effective than either probation or a jail sentence. Occasionally two or three heavy fines are needed before the lesson is learned, but to put in a month of eight-hour days in the woods or the mine or the mill and then have to endorse the pay-cheque over to the magistrate is a sobering punishment.

FINALLY there are times when neither fines, nor probation, nor patience can help any longer. Fortunately, even this is no longer the utter defeat it used to seem. In British Columbia we have the single phase Borstal institution at New Haven and the Young Offenders' Unit in the provincial jail, both of which are ably and intelligently run along thoroughly constructive lines. There is every reason to expect that a boy or a young man will come out of either of these institutions a good deal better than he went in, unless he is an acute psychiatric rather than a moral problem.

There is little doubt that we shall always have young criminals who cannot be straightened out, and we shall always have gangs of youthful toughs and hoodlums. These are not new things or things in any way peculiar to our time. Society, any society, produces a certain number of anti-social individuals and invariably has to do something about them. Our system is far from perfect—we could use dozens more probation officers in every province, for instance, and we could probably use a federal Borstal system. But it has probably reached the stage where it is straightening out young criminals instead of creating them.

The courts will never be able to do much more than this, because the real remedy is back with family. So perhaps it is right that the PTA's and similar organizations should be concerned about juvenile delinquency; I once heard a wise school principal tell a large group of parents: "The people in this town need to punish their children more—and love them more". Even that might not solve everything; but it would cut the work of the juvenile courts to very little.

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Ottawa Letter

The Election Campaign in Ontario

By John A. Stevenson

IN THE BRAVE OLD days, when politics were the chief intellectual interest and also the favorite diversion of the Canadian people, provincial elections were very important events. In a province like Ontario, the leaders of the two historic parties often wore the accolade of knighthood, as Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir George Ross and Sir James Whitney did, and their lightest utterances carried great weight among the voters from Windsor to Hawkesbury, while lesser Ministers were regarded as mighty potentates. When a provincial contest was in progress in Ontario, the story of its fortunes almost monopolized the news and editorial space of the newspapers of the province and the speeches of the leading combatants were often printed verbatim. Interest in its outcome was nationwide and the leading newspapers of other provinces felt it necessary to send special correspondents to cover the battle.

Today a variety of new interests and attractions has sapped the zest of a large body of the Canadian people for political warfare. As a result, provincial elections have lost much of their former significance, and rarely excite much attention outside the immediate scene of conflict. Moreover, inside the province itself, the political associations of the different parties nowadays attract into their memberships only a small fraction of the voters. Among the huge floating vote, which has no definite political moorings, there are thousands who could not give the names of half of the ruling Ministers.

In the campaign that has now begun, the Frost ministry is on the defensive. It is claiming a fresh mandate on the ground that it has been an efficient and faithful steward of the province's fortunes and at least a partial architect of its unprecedented prosperity.

Its claim on the former account can be seriously challenged in the light of a grave scandal uncovered in the administration of the Department of Highways under a Minister who has resigned. Now revelations about the curious performances of James Dempsey, the Progressive Conservative member for Renfrew South, so unorthodox that they have earned him excommunication by Mr. Frost, will strengthen the impression that there have been, to put it mildly, grave weaknesses in the administrative machine at Queen's Park. Apart from these blots upon its escutcheon, a party steadily in power for

PREMIER FROST: On the defensive?

nearly 12 years has to cope with a widespread feeling that, if it is not exactly time for a change, it would behave better if the voters administered a salutary rebuke to it for its shortcomings by the curtailment of its huge majority.

So the conditions would seem propitious for a substantial recovery of Liberal strength, now sadly decayed, in the provincial legislature. But the provincial Liberals have entered the fray under the handicap of a sense of disquietude about their leadership. There are few more estimable citizens of Canada than Farquhar Oliver, a politician of unquestioned integrity, who, ever since he entered the legislature as a stripling of 22 in 1926, has given diligent and disinterested service to his province according to his lights. Unfortunately, these lights have never burned brightly.

The chief assets of Mr. Oliver are an informed knowledge of agricultural problems, gained as a practical farmer, and a fund of shrewd common sense. But mastery of an attractive technique as a platform orator or broadcaster has eluded him throughout his long public career and his speeches never stir the emotions or arouse his followers to bouts of tireless energy for the furtherance of the cause of Liberalism. Some of them must often sigh for the crusading fervor and lively tongue of "Mitch" Hepburn, who had a flair for the telling phrase and the verbal barb. Furthermore, Mr. Oliver has been a public figure in Ontario for nearly thirty years without gaining much increase in political stature and the average voter tends to be as bored with him as the American voters once were with the oft-defeated William Jennings Bryan.

It is plain that Mr. Oliver, if left to his own resources, would have a slim chance of making any serious dent in the overwhelming majority of the Progressive Conservatives and so a Macedonian cry for help has gone forth to the Federal Liberals.

It could be taken for granted that Duncan MacTavish, QC, who, as head of the National Liberal Federation, is the chief collector of funds for his party, would open its treasure chest in generous fashion for the benefit of Mr. Oliver and his cohorts; and apparently the decision was reached that the electioneering resources of the Federal Liberal party in Ontario would also be vigorously employed on his behalf. Virtually all the Liberal rank and file, who hold seats in Ontario, are committed to campaign, each in his own bailiwick, for a reinforcement of their party's strength in the provincial legislature.

Some of them, however, are notoriously lukewarm about engaging in this adventure. They know that in the last Federal election Mr. Frost and his Cabinet hardly lifted a finger to help Mr. Drew and they will refrain from any personal attacks upon him in the hope that he might show his gratitude by preserving his neutrality in the next Federal battle. They also realize that a substantial number of voters in Ontario thinks it undesirable that the same party should hold office both at Ottawa and Queen's Park and have formed the habit of casting their votes differently at Federal and provincial elections. While they would naturally like to see a stronger Liberal opposition at Toronto, they can also foresee that a victory for Mr. Oliver might cost them the support of such voters as do not want to see one party enjoy monopolistic control over the destinies of Ontario.

Some of these Federal Liberals will not overstrain themselves for the sake of their provincial brethren. But a special effort is being made to regain seats in the eastern and northern regions of the province, controlled by the French-Canadian vote, which return Liberal members to the Federal Parliament by large majorities but have been induced in recent elections to send Tory members to Toronto.

The CCF campaigners are hopeful that the merger of the two largest labor organizations of Canada, for which a preliminary concordat was reached at Ottawa on May 9, will eventually produce for their cause much more solid support from

the labor elements than they have heretofore given to it.

They would have liked a postponement of the election until some decision had been reached about the political attitude of the united organization. However, they believe that their new leader, Donald MacDonald, being a trades unionist, will be able to make a more successful appeal for votes in the industrial seats than a highbrow lawyer like E. B. Jolliffe ever could. But they are also fearful that the withdrawal of Ross Thatcher (Ind., Moosejaw-Lake Centre) from the party on the ground that Leftist influences had become too powerful in its councils, and the disclosure about the expulsion of a covey of Trotskyites from its ranks, may frighten away a number of former supporters who were prepared to accept mild doses of Socialism but not the strong potions prescribed by the extremists with whom Mr. Thatcher took issue.

Mr. MacDonald and his lieutenants are exploiting the issues of unemployment and health insurance, arguing that theirs is the only party that can be trusted to cure the former and inaugurate the latter. While they may gain a few seats, they can hardly expect to repeat their success of 1943, when they carried 34 seats and were able to form the official opposition.

The Boat Builder

By Charles Bruce

His face was tanned and bearded. Shavings curled
Around his boot-tops and a pale bright chaff
Of sawdust speckled him. A vanished world
Lived in his speech and in his chuckling laugh.

Hearsay his father's father had once heard
(And he a boy half-listening to old men)
Of woods and fire and axe: the careless word
Blown down the years from then . . . to then . . . to then. . .

Tales of the settlers. Forest and beach and bay
And men set down at last on a strange shore.
And year on year, and strangeness worn away
In axe and hoe and harrow and straining oar.

We heard (half-listening) while resilient pine
Sang to his draw-knife, or his careful hand
Snapped the blue chalk-dust from a tightened line—
The hard bright story of this sea and land.

Old men and young, on beach and trail and hill
And rolling water. All that stubborn flow
Of place and time was in his talk; until
He turned and went to join them. Years ago.

Almost forgotten, now, that shining talk.
But curious things may waken voice and place
And word and gesture: shavings, or the knock
Of tapping hammers. Or a laughing face.

And we remember: curve and rake and sheer
And keel and stempost; and a thin white rime
Of falling sawdust, and a voice. . . And hear
Forgotten axe-blows in the hills of time.

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Foreign Affairs

Problems of the New Germany

By Adrian Liddell Hart

JUST TEN YEARS after the utter defeat of the German forces and the unconditional surrender of the German leaders, the Occupation of Western Germany has formally come to an end. At the same time the Federal Republic has been admitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as an equal, sovereign member. Under the agreement she will now go ahead with the recruitment of up to half a million men for a new German Army.

These formalities, after long diplomatic manoeuvering are largely, it is true, a recognition of gradual post-war developments. West Germany has been functioning as a virtually independent state for some time and even the plans for German forces have been quietly proceeding. But when Chancellor Adenauer arrived for the Paris ceremony—by the new German Lufthansa and to the strains of Deutschland Uber Alles played by a British Army band—no one with a sense of history or, indeed, a memory, could fail to be moved by the occasion. It was an occasion for everyone whose life has been involved in German destiny during the last twenty years and more. Past experience meets future uncertainty with a question mark. How has it all happened, this great change since 1945? What problems will it raise — or leave unsolved—in the future? Can we really trust the Germans?

There are as many experts as there are problems connected with Germany. And a surprising number of them knows all the answers. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs has published a pamphlet by a German emigrant, who has been recently visiting Germany. "Ten years after VE Day", concludes the professor, "we may put our trust in the words of Chancellor Adenauer: as the new partner of the Western community, Germany will show patience and moderation and will devote her energies to the strengthening of the free world." I hope so. I admire Adenauer —whose profile I wrote for the London *Observer*. But he is a very old man. And I am not sure that even "the old fox" is capable of directing the forces which he has helped to revive.

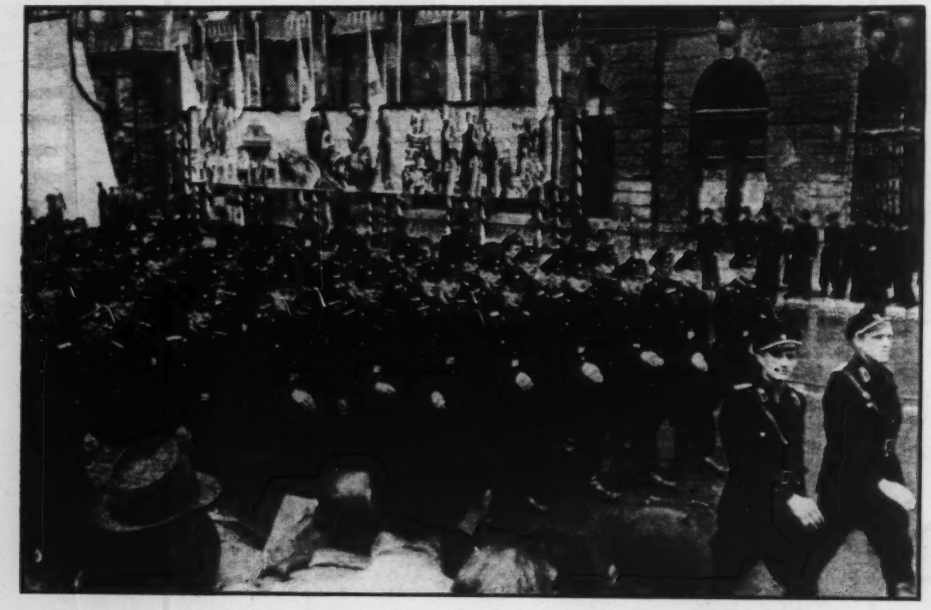
How has it all happened? I recall the birth of this new German Government. I was working in Berlin as staff officer to the British Political Adviser—now the NATO representative of the United Kingdom. And I had been running something which was called (now it seems rather incredibly) the Constitutional Section of the Government Structure Office. In order to instruct the German nominees in their new authority, a handful of us, British and Americans, travelled down to Frankfurt in the ornate splendor of Marshal Goering's former train coach. As the train moved slowly through the black-out of the Russian Zone, we stayed up most of the night arguing about "democratization" and "decentralization" and "demilitarization", over innumerable rye whiskeys. We were building a new Germany.

"WE may put our trust in the words of Chancellor Adenauer." Sir Anthony Eden greets the German leader.

I recall, too, the division of Germany which accompanied this transfer of powers. I had been at the last meeting of the Allied Control Council when the Russians walked out. And I sometimes liked to escape from the quasi-colonial world of Allied bureaucracy by visiting the East—once I had spent a weekend in the Russian Zone, jumping off the train to avoid detection. And at the great May Day Rally prior to the Blockade I went up to join the vast, rival demonstrations on either side of the Brandenburg Gate. The hoarse voices of Western defiance on the steps of the ruined Reichstag . . . the marching demonstrators of the East in the Unter Den Linden, under the huge portraits of Stalin and Marx . . . half a million people in the hot, tense afternoon, the strange intoxicating sensation of mass emotion and historical drama. We were very close to war.

It all happened in such a seemingly haphazard way — years of negotiation, schemes and crises, lost opportunities and makeshift arrangements. But two facts stand out. First, Germany would never have become an independent, prosperous and rearmed country in such a short period if this great cleavage between the Allies had not developed. And secondly, the traditions of a people are proved stronger than any other force.

What problems does the future hold? There are many economic and political problems facing Western Germany today.



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In the long and complicated agreement concluded at Paris, which purposely associated German sovereignty with membership in NATO, there is one clause of special significance. "In view of the international situation, which has so far prevented the reunification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace settlement, the Three Powers retain the rights and responsibilities heretofore exercised or held by them, relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole, including the reunification of Germany and a peace settlement."

This somewhat sweeping and ambiguous provision might be regarded as a saving clause. Does it mean that the Three Powers have the *exclusive* right to negotiate with the Russians—and with the East German Government? If so, it largely invalidates the claim that West Germany is now a "sovereign state". If not, it opens the way for some very awkward possibilities. And the recent conclusion of an agreement between Austria and Russia has, in fact, drawn attention to these possibilities. The Germans claim that there are still half a million German prisoners-of-war in Russian hands. (Many of them are probably dead.) Can Adenauer or any other German leader refuse to go to Moscow or Berlin if negotiations offer the prospect of their return? And if they do talk, there are other questions of mutual concern which are bound to be raised.

The Germans have a curious history of negotiations with the Rusians. There was the Convention of Tauroggen in 1812 when Yorke von Wartenburg deserted Napoleon for the Czar. There was Bismarck's Reinsurance Policy and the Rapallo Treaty of 1922—and, of course, the Molotov-Ribbentrop Agreement of 1939. Nor has the division between East and West in Germany since the war ever been as rigid as most people like to believe—or pretend. The interchange of goods, of people and, above all, of ideas, has continued even at the height of the crisis (German emigrants are not very reliable on this score). From an economic point of view, it is true that many German industrialists would regard the return of the impoverished Eastern Zone at the moment as a burden on the precarious prosperity of the West. But the old dream of Eastern markets is given new appeal by the success of the new tech-

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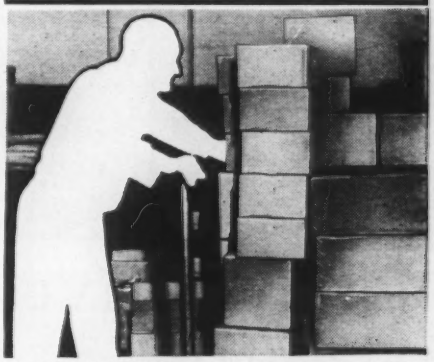

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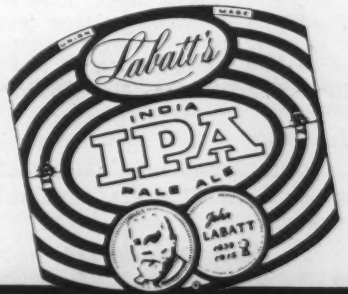

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nological imperialism in the West—could the German industrialists also help to develop the East in partnership with Russia? Even Eastern Germany has become the main industrial exporting country of the Russian orbit.

The reemergence of a German Army enhances these fears. For it was the German general staff, and the class from which they largely came, that were traditionally most sympathetic to the idea of a Russo-German entente, at the expense of the West.

These are practical possibilities which will present themselves to the German leaders. And it would be foolish not to recognize that there is also an underlying sentiment which makes many Germans look east rather than west for affinities. If there is going to be any revival of German militarism and fascism, it is more likely to follow from such an understanding with the East, than arise as a strictly national manifestation, bent on aggressive reunification.

Can we trust the Germans—to avoid the temptations and solve the problems which their situation contains? Once again, this is a personal reaction. I recall the lean and hungry-looking young men, badly in need of a haircut, whose pictures I now see at conferences—Herr Ministerial Direktor and so on, rather large around the middle. I recall the underworld characters, with shabby briefcases who used to flit through our apartment in the ruins—skipping from East to West in the "Third Man" world of the Black Market. I recall the generals whose pictures had been familiar at the zenith of their prestige. As the son of the man who had vigorously opposed the military trials, I was a welcome guest. They seemed oddly shrunken and civil, living in obscure places but still warming to the subject of distant battles and future wars. I recall, too, my German comrades in Indo-China—veterans of the S.S., deserters from the People's Police and many others from the German aftermath, singing the Horst Wessel in the jungle.

Returning to Germany, visiting the modern Government buildings at the "federal village" of Bonn and the carnivals in picturesque, peaceful Bavarian towns, seeing the solid bourgeois citizens and the young men so righteously intent on a quiet life, I feel that it doesn't seem quite real. I like Germany — and many Germans—so much that I am always glad to return. But I would still prefer to trust the average German with my money or my life rather than with the affairs of his own country.

It is the *way* in which they change, according to circumstances and company, that inspires this distrust. And the experience of the Occupation has encouraged adaptability. A close friend, who wrote one of the few good books about Ger-

ADOLF HEUSINGER, a "non-political officer", may head the new German army.

many after the war (*Nothing For Tears* by Lali Horstmann), used to recount anecdotes which were more illuminating than the numerous apologias and polemics. For instance, one German wrote to her for a "clearance"—she was half Jewish and the widow of a distinguished diplomat. My friend ironically stated that "Herr —— had actually invited her to a Berlin première during the war, thus giving proof of his bold opposition to the regime and to Nazi ideas . . ." The man saw nothing funny in the clearance, thanked her profusely for having remembered, and is now holding a high position at Bonn.

However, there is nothing that we can do about it. There is, indeed, an inevitability about the evolution of Germany. The post-war division of the world into two great blocs dominated respectively by Washington and Moscow is breaking up under the impact of new political developments. There is room for manoeuvre and other nations are coming into their own. London and Paris, Delhi and Peiping, Belgrade and now Bonn are real capitals—one day it will be Berlin. And the formal end of the German Occupation, whatever the possible dangers, marks a stage in the recovery of that Europe in which Germany, divided or united, must always play a vital part.

●

THE NOISE IN THE BUSHES
(From Hansard)

Mr. Rowe (PC, Dufferin-Simcoe): No matter whether the Prime Minister stays there or not, I am satisfied there is a change coming. After being here for a number of years one has the feeling that he can sense things, and I can now hear rumblings in the mulberry bushes. I can hear discontent in the sidelines and by-lines across this country. I can hear them saying, "600,000 unemployed!".

Dr. McCann (Minister of National Revenue): It is the frogs you are listening to.

Persona Grata

The Dream Takes Shape (Cover Story)

SINCE THE DAY in October of 1536 when Jacques Cartier landed below the rapids at Lachine and saw the St. Lawrence still stretching beyond him into the wilderness, men have dreamed of using it as an artery to the heart of the continent. With canoe and courage the *coureur de bois* conquered the rapids; with skill and ingenuity the falls were by-passed with canals as early as 1847 and the river was navigable for small ships; with patience, the political difficulties of building a seaway along a waterway, that for most of its length is the boundary between two nations, have been solved. The dream of sailing an ocean-going merchantship from the Atlantic to the upper end of Lake Superior is about to become a reality. The man charged with the responsibility of engineering this project is A. Gordon Murphy, Chief Engineer of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Mr. Murphy has held this position for nine months, a short time in the long history of the planning that has gone into the Seaway. But since the agreements for the production of hydro-electric power on the St. Lawrence were only ratified by the United States and Canada last August, and as construction of the navigation channels could only proceed after the legal obstacles holding up the development of the power were cleared away, his appointment was made about as soon as it could be. Actually he was working twenty-odd years ago on preliminary plans. He carried out some specialized studies under the direction of D. W. McLachlan, who was chairman of the Canadian section of the Joint Board of Engineers which prepared the 1926 report. Much of this early work is of great value now and Mr. Murphy gives men like D. W. McLachlan full credit for it.

Plans for a continuous deep-water channel date back at least to 1895. For much of the 2,340 miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Duluth on Lake Superior the waterway is navigable. But the five drops that are its greatest asset, providing as they do a potential electrical energy of some 11 million horsepower, are also its greatest liability. By 1903 Canada had deepened the original 9-foot canals, which had been built to carry ships around these drops, to 14 feet. It has been pretty generally accepted that the most economical Great Lakes freighter was one with a 25,000-ton capacity and a 25-foot draught. Such a ship needs a 27-foot channel for continuous safe navigation. This has become the criterion of depth for deep-water navigation on the seaway as three-quarters of the merchant shipping of the world can use such a channel. From Lake Superior to Prescott there is at present at least a 25-foot channel and this is capable of being increased to 27 feet by dredging alone. The difficult stretch is the section of the St. Lawrence River between Prescott and Montreal where navigation is limited by the existing 14-foot canals. Thus, as Mr. Murphy puts it, there is no really outstanding engineering problem in the completion of the seaway, but a whole multiplicity of inter-related smaller ones.

A. GORDON MURPHY: On time!

"It's a question of production," he says. "The seaway engineers have to prepare for and complete a large volume of work involving an expenditure of upwards of $200 million in the comparatively short period of four years. Besides the extensive excavation and dredging projects, all sorts of special ones have to be undertaken. These involve such things as the design and model testing of the integral parts of lock structures, their filling and emptying systems, their control valves and operating mechanisms, regulating works and the like. Then, during construction, municipal services and public utilities such as water supplies, sewage, drainage, telephone and electrical service, roads and so on have to be maintained or modified. Bridges have to be changed to clear the Seaway channel or, in the case of railway bridges, movable spans will have to be installed. All of this has to be co-ordinated with the power entities in the International Rapids section.

"Work is already underway and contracts have been let to cover the dredging in Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis. These have a total value of about $14 million and are due for completion in 1958. The excavation of the seaway channel and dike construction in the Lachine section is also let. This will cost an approximate $4 million and is to be finished by 1957. The lock at Iroquois Point is to be completed to a stage suitable for the installation of gates and other facilities in the fall of 1956 and fully completed ready for navigation by the spring of 1958. Actually our schedule calls for the completion of the seaway from Montreal to Lake Ontario and also the deepening of the Welland Ship Canal ready for the opening of navigation in April of 1959."

Mr. Murphy talks about these construction problems with a simplicity that belies their complexity. Even the controversial question of the 14-foot canals at Cornwall becomes a simple exercise in engineering instead of the international issue it has been for years. "We are going to maintain 14-foot navigation throughout the construction period," he says. "We'll use a diversion canal above Lock 19 with a closure structure in the power dike." But behind the quiet voice and the assurance that comes with technical competence is an urgency, almost a "divine discontent". No matter how well the job is progressing, he is not going to be satisfied until it is done and he is determined to have it finished on time and within the estimates.

Few men have had more opportunity to know what the Seaway is going to mean to the economic life of this country. He has been on the National Harbors Board since its inception, both in administrative and engineering work. Since 1947 he has been Port Manager at Montreal. He knows intimately the problems the up-river and Great Lakes ports are going to face.

Not all of Mr. Murphy's 56 years have been spent in Canada. Besides serving with the Royal Air Force in World War I, he worked as a young engineer on the Sydney Harbor Bridge in Australia. His association with the St. Lawrence, however, goes back to his university days when he had a job on the Quebec bridge as a youngster of 17, just finished his first year at McGill. He graduated from McGill with a BSc. in 1922. His family has been active for four generations in the commercial and industrial life of Montreal. He was born there and got his early education at the Westmount Academy and the Westmount High School, where his son is now in his final year. His wife is the former Irene Slater of Waterdown, Ontario.

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The Public Prints

Edmonton Journal: Transport Minister George Marler reveals that a Vickers Viscount airliner has been ordered by his department.

Let us put it bluntly. The ordering of an $870,000 airliner by Mr. Marler's department is a barefaced piece of extravagance which cannot possibly be justified on any sensible grounds by a government that ought to be keeping expenditures to the minimum.

We suspect that the order was placed at the behest of the whole cabinet and that, if the order should not be revoked as it ought to be, the department's private Viscount will become the cabinet's private transport.

It would be far better for the cabinet and other officials of our government to travel always via Canadian commercial carriers, as the British do, and thus advertise our carriers, in effect, before the world.

Calgary Herald: The most viciously and shamefully exploited people in Alberta are those people who drink.

It matters not if they drink only very little, as many do, or moderately as the vast majority do, or too much, as some do, most regrettably. All of them are viciously and shamefully exploited.

And the most vicious and the most shameless exploiting of all these people is done by the government of Alberta, that Social Credit government which throws up its hands in holy horror at drink while wallowing in the kind of extortionate profit from drink which would make a buccaneer blush for shame.

New York Times: There is nothing like an American presidential press conference on the face of the globe. There are some public documents that could be written in advance by anyone who knows how such documents are put together. The press conference is not one of those. It is full of surprises. It is almost never completely dull. It must now sometimes be a source of dismay to the President's political opponents, he usually does it so well and he is so disarming on the occasions when he cannot turn in a score approaching par.

St. Thomas Times-Journal: Another problem connected with this plan for a guaranteed annual wage: What about the money made by regularly-employed workers paid the annual wage, who hold down second or part-time jobs? Will the cash they thus earn be paid to the employer who guarantees the annual wage?

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Television

What Price Glory?

By Hugh Garner

FOR THOSE OF YOU who live in communities where the CBC station or a private one presents hour after hour of kinescoped programs, it may be pretty hard to tell which are live network shows and which are produced on film. Down where I live it is comparatively easy to separate the television sheep from the goats, for the main difference between them is that the live show is generally a good one and most of the filmed ones are not. There are exceptions, such as "Amos n' Andy".

Two of the weekly filmed programs that come to mind are those of Liberace and Florian ZaBach. Liberace loves his mother, has a cuter smile than Shirley Temple, and plays a piano. ZaBach loves himself, has a cuddly boyish grin, and plays the violin. I am not going to waste your time or my own by saying any more than has already been said about those dear boys, except that I think they should be tied together in a sack and allowed to scratch each other to death.

The two programs that I really want to talk about are phony detective yarns, one involving Scotland Yard and the other the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It would seem to most of us that it would be pretty hard to bungle stories about these world-renowned police organizations, but—let us give credit where credit is due — both shows achieve it to a remarkable degree. One of these programs is called "Fabian of Scotland Yard" and the other "I Led Three Lives". On my picture screen "I Led Three Lives" is sponsored by an American bank, and "Fabian of Scotland Yard" is sponsored by a Canadian brewery. Banks, especially American ones, mean less than nothing to me, but I can't figure out how an outfit like Molson's, which brews such wonderful beer, can sponsor such a flat yet frothy-looking concoction as "Fabian of Scotland Yard".

"I Led Three Lives" is neither a bigamist's confession nor a third of Puss-in-Boots's biography, but a pseudo-dramatization of a book of the same name written by an FBI undercover agent called Herbert Philbrick. Philbrick a few years ago fingered the members of his Communist Party cell in a treason trial in his home town of Boston and became a celebrity overnight. He went on from this to write his adventures, before slipping back into obscurity. If he is in hiding today it is not in fear of Communist revenge, but from shame over what the television program has done with his autobiography.

Some years ago I spent a year or two among Communists, both ordinary party members and internationally-known party functionaries, and I think I have a pretty good idea how they talk and act among themselves. Believe me, it is not the way they do it on "I Led Three Lives".

Each week the program purports to show a different adventure in the FBI-cum-Communist life of Herb Philbrick, and as portrayed by actor Richard Carlson he goes through more intrigue and hair-raising adventures in a week than a real Communist would go through in a lifetime. Aided by the omniscient FBI he foils the Commies in a manner that would shame Frank Merriwell, Inspector Leopold of the Mounted Police and Italy's Premier Scelba together. One week he is preventing the blackmailing of American relatives of Soviet prisoners, the next he is unmasking a Communist college professor, and after that he is stopping the smuggling of atomic secrets from the United States to Russia.

At the same time that he is undermining the Red network he is carrying on a Joycean stream-of-consciousness monologue that goes something like this: "Watch out, Philbrick, one misstep and you're a goner! The Party goons don't

FABIAN of Scotland Yard.

like their plans to fail just when victory is in sight. Walk naturally, Philbrick, don't look around; they're watching you!" I have not read Philbrick's book, but I am sure that if he had acted with a quarter of the wide-eyed innocence of his television alter-ego he would have been bounced out of the party, not under suspicion of being a government spy but for being a mental defective. And for the information of people who write about Communists, they do not go around in private calling each other "Comrade" at the end of every sentence.

International Communism is a menace to our freedom and to our very lives, and it is criminal to portray its spies and traitors as bumbling boobs. They may be dedicated fanatics and evil men, but they are certainly not plain damn fools.

As an Englishman, there are a few things about England that I will defend anywhere, and one of these is Scotland Yard. This patriotic fervor has been reduced somewhat since I watched a few instalments of "Fabian of Scotland Yard". The stories are dull and flimsy, the acting amateurish, the photography bad, and altogether the series is the most insulting slap at the London Metropolitan Police Force since the death of Conan Doyle. This time we cannot blame the Americans, for the films were made in England under the supervision of ex-Superintendent Fabian himself.

Who is Robert Fabian? Well, he is an internationally-known detective who for years was a superintendent at New Scotland Yard. He joined the Metropolitan Police Force as a constable in 1921, moved up to the Criminal Investigation Division in 1923, and retired in 1949. During his years on the force he made a reputation for himself as a police investigator, and since then seems to have been intent on making himself a laughing-stock as a constabulary Baron Munchausen. Today he runs an outfit called "Fabian of Scotland Yard Enterprises" on New York's 57th St., dedicated to the furthering of Robert Fabian. It is from this headquarters that he distributes his television films, books, comics, and so forth.

Fabian may or may not have been the great detective he claims he was, but he has certainly discovered a way to separate gullible sponsors from their bankrolls by feeding tripe to the television audience. Perhaps what TV needs is a program called "I Investigated Herbert Philbrick and Robert Fabian for the FBI".

•

There is nothing more important in the Canadian democracy, surely, than the rapid transit of its representatives in connection with the people's business.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

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Films

"Whadda We Gonna Do Tonight?"

By Mary Lowrey Ross

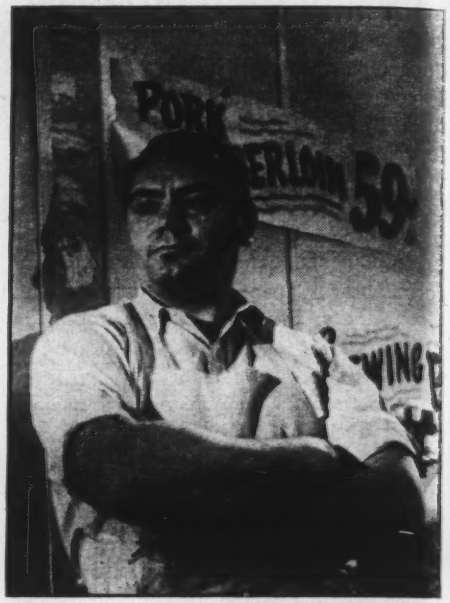
IF YOU HAVEN'T yet seen *Marty* you are in for quite a remarkable experience in the movies.

Marty is the sort of play that might be expected to start in a modest way on Broadway, then slowly broaden down from one familiar precedent to the next—a growing audience, the movies, and finally television. Reversing the process, *Marty* started with television and is now a movie. It would hardly surprise me if it eventually reached the stage.

As a further departure from precedent, *Marty*, coming up from television, revolves about exactly the situation that television might be expected to correct—the aching emptiness of ordinary American lives in hours of leisure. Its restless characters fill their days with work and their evenings and week-ends with comics, movies, Mickey Spillane, and television. Only two of them, a lonely high-school teacher (Betsy Blair) and a troubled Italian butcher (Ernest Borgnine) know what they really want. They want human understanding and love and they fumble towards it in all the familiar crowded noisy places, come upon it almost inadvertently in a moment of splendid discovery, and almost lose it in one of the most effective suspense sequences ever contrived out of the shoddy antic material of human behavior.

Boy meets Girl. Boy loses Girl. Boy finds Girl. It is Hollywood's oldest formula, twisted and dried with a thousand screen treatments. Dramatist Chayefsky, however, has a new approach. He goes below the surface, disregards the surface altogether, and sets himself to discover what drives his boy out in quest of the girl. He creates in Marty a prodigious need, then fills it with a generous knowing hand. His girl is a forlorn type, left crying by her blind date on the dance-hall fire-escape; but in one rich evening's experience she is able to set Marty going and bring him to life. But she isn't Italian, his mother wails; she's a "dog", his friends tell him, she must be at least fifty . . . So Marty fumbles with his happiness, almost misses it, and recaptures it, at the last moment, in the awful desert of an American Sunday afternoon. ("Whadda we gonna do? . . . Let's go down to Seventy-second St. . . . Less go somewhere and eat.")

Ernest Borgnine, the sadistic sergeant of *From Here to Eternity*, plays the troubled Marty. By sheer performance he was able to convince me that rejected butchers in the Bronx publicly lament their heartache and pain. Betsy Blair in the role of the high-school teacher is equally persuasive. It is a complex characterization, for Dramatist Chayefsky has hedged her generosity of spirit with all the special gentilities of her calling, but Miss Blair handles the assignment with gentle sureness. She is exactly right in every intonation, whether she is assuring Marty with ringing earnestness ("You're a *good* butcher, Marty") or venturing hesitantly on a solution for the problem of his distracted, uprooted Aunt Theresa. ("Hasn't she got some hobby?")

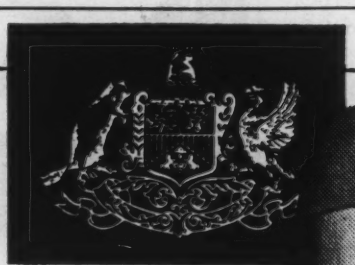


ERNEST BORGNINE: Heartache in public.

By current standards *Marty* is a modest picture, unembellished by Technicolor and moderate in scale. As a substitute, it offers a rich sense of life, an unfailing feeling for character, acutely recorded dialogue and a tender but vigilant approach to the problems of ordinary people.

The last place you are likely to find Alec Guinness is usually the first place to look for him. This time he turns up in *To Paris with Love*, a boulevard comedy involving a well-to-do Scottish major with a pretty midinette (Odile Versois). The affair is handily paralleled with a romance between the Major's son (Vernon Gray) and a mature worldly beauty (Elina Labourdette), and the story, which follows the inexorable lines of French bedroom

the crest of popularity!



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farce, is largely concerned with extricating Father and Junior from their partners and sending them safely back to Scotland. This obviously involved some desperate thinking and in the end the author sends Mr. Guinness up a tree in search of a badminton bird. The resulting ignominies—he has to be rescued from the tree and ends by wrecking the badminton court, the formal garden and himself — convince him that he is too old for badminton, tree-climbing and romantic love. Spry yet vague Mr. Guinness wanders through all this nonsense, giving the story a polish wherever it will take a shine and treating it the rest of the time with incomparable unconcern. It's surprising how much this kind of distinguished treatment can do for even such an unpromising piece as *To Paris with Love*.

Leslie Caron is a star who can be engaging with her face dirty and her hair looking as though she had cut it herself in a fit of temper. Generally speaking, Hollywood is quite at home with this special type, and probably the make-up and wardrobe departments ask nothing better than the task of creating a shining princess out of a smudged Cinderella. The trouble with Mlle Caron, however, is that she tends to resist the treatment. Even when Make-up and Wardrobe have done their best she still manages to retain the oddity and appeal of a waif. So they set her to acting, which she does passably, or to dancing, which she does beautifully, and try to keep the camera from moving up too frequently on her spirited unconforming French face.

Sometimes it works. It worked wonderfully in *Lili*, whose story had a sort of inner grace, springing from freshness and simplicity. It is less successful in *The Glass Slipper*, which glosses the Cinderella legend with sophistication, weights it with whimsy (the fairy godmother wanders about murmuring "Windowsill, elbow, apple dumpling", because she thinks they are lovely words), and elaborates it with big production numbers. Some of the numbers are nice to watch, but the general effect is rather pretentious for such a simple legend.

While there is considerable stage-Irishism about "*Tonight's the Night*", it has plenty of fresh and energetically funny moments. The story is concerned with the plight of an Irish community when an unpopular English heir (David Niven) takes over the estate of his great uncle and begins to administer ancient rules for his own benefit. The villagers finally decide to do him in, and go about the plan with high enthusiasm and a lunatic lack of system. There's an air of engaging levity about the proceedings and the cast, which includes Barry Fitzgerald and Yvonne de Carlo, appears to share the high spirits.

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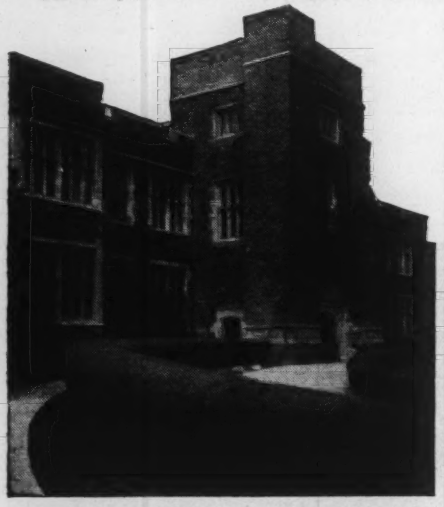

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Books

A Week With Middlemarch

By Robertson Davies

BOOK REVIEWERS ARE supposed to have read everything. The ideal book reviewer is a man who has read all of English literature, and all the major works in every other literature, and who is thus able to submit current literature to very searching tests of comparison. I have met a few reviewers who were measurably close to this ideal, but there was about all of them a circumstance which seemed unsatisfactory to me; they had done their enormous reading too quickly, and they had done it too young. They had brought an undergraduate's intellect and experience of life to the great productions of mature men; they had formed opinions, and those youthful opinions were still serving them in their forties, and even in their sixties. When I think of these monsters of teen-age erudition, I am less discontented with my own rather meagre reading. It was only last week, for instance, that I got around to reading *Middlemarch*, which is one of the acknowledged masterworks in the realm of the novel. But at least I read it as an adult, and George Eliot certainly wrote for adults.

I was even able to read it in comparative leisure. A virus infection put me in bed for a week, and *Middlemarch*, with its 896 pages of close, small type, needs a week. So far as my disease, and the accompanying codeine, sedative draught, and endless fruit juice and invalid slops would permit, I put my mind entirely under the spell of the book. It was a great experience, and I am grateful for it. Yet it will be some time before I read *Middlemarch* again.

All my adult life I have been a strong admirer of George Eliot. It is an unfashionable admiration. But I have seen Trollope, another of my enthusiasms, strenuously taken up by literary fashion, and I shall not be surprised if the clever men who write in university quarterlies discover George Eliot one of these days, and see all sorts of mighty things in her which her small band of faithful admirers have hitherto missed.

She is a heavyweight novelist, and the critics will find plenty of meat on her bones. She is also that rarity among novelists—an intensely serious, philosophically trained, adult mind. Dickens was a greater genius, but he was not to be compared with George Eliot as a thinker; Thackeray is wider in the scope of his social comment, but he is often shallow, sentimental and desperately unfair, and she is none of these things; Trollope matches and sometimes surpasses her in his depictions of the vicissitudes of everyday life, but he is no moralist, and she is a formidable and persuasive moralist. And she deals with matters of conscience and religious belief as no other novelist in my experience dares to do, or wishes to do. She has the unusual and mighty power of creating good people and making us like and admire them; she moves with the greatest delicacy and assurance in realms of tenderness and affection which most novelists either do not recognize or dare not touch; she can weigh guilt and desert in a finer scale than any other English novelist possesses. These are attributes of greatness.

Why, then, are her novels not more widely popular? For one thing, they are not very easy to read. She took utmost advantage of the leisurely manner of her era, and wrote at great length. All the Victorians padded their books, more or less. Sometimes the padding is the best part of the book, as with so many of Dickens's dragged-in passages of comedy; sometimes it is mere worthy makeweight, as with Trollope. But George Eliot pads with moral reflection which requires fairly close attention from the reader, but which serves only indirectly to carry on

GEORGE ELIOT: Attributes of greatness.

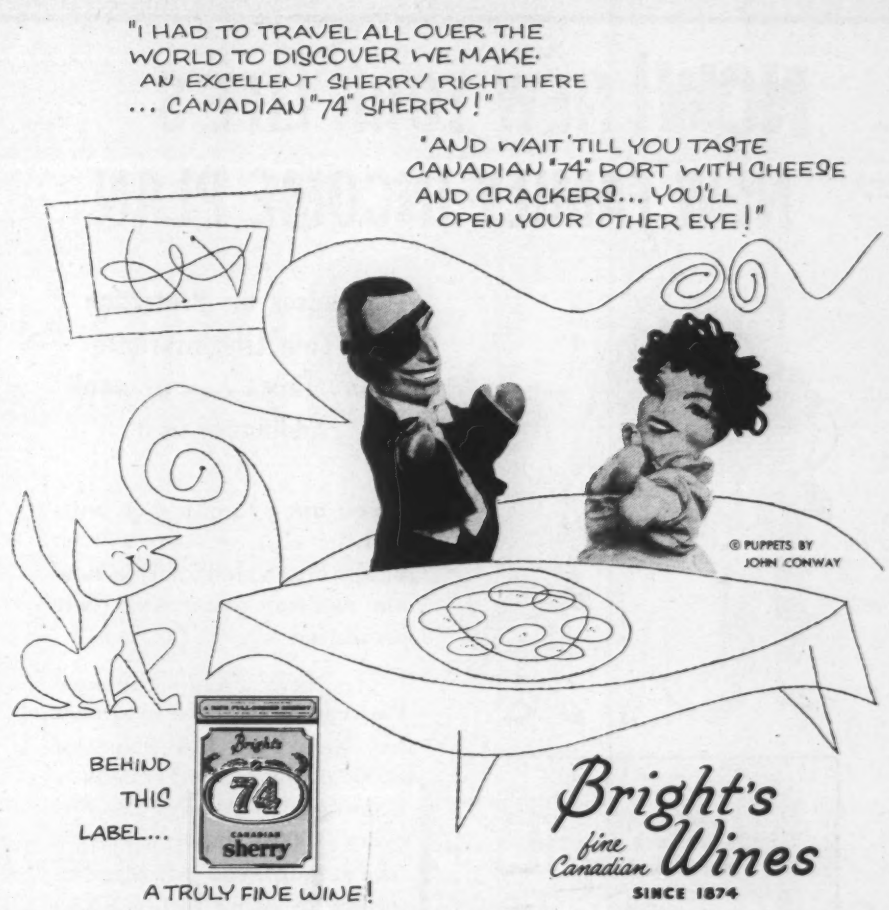
her story or enlarge her characters. And in some of her later novels — of which *Middlemarch* is one — she writes in a very tiresome style.

The Victorians loved verbiage. They spoke, even in private conversation, in long and involved sentences, festooned with subordinate clauses and showing great virtuosity in the use of the subjunctive. They enjoyed a gimcrack vocabulary; even Alice, a child of nine or so, says "It don't signify", rather than "It doesn't matter". They enjoyed elegant variations and polysyllables. To speak simply was, apparently, regarded as an affectation. To write simply suggested a lack of education. And George Eliot, who was an extensively educated woman, with four or five languages at her command, simply could not boil down what she had to say to its essence; she gave it in the wooden, wordy thunder of her time, at full peal. I do not like the custom of "digesting" classics, but I venture to say that if she herself had cut *Middlemarch* to half its length, it would be universally recognized as the great book it is.

There are generally supposed to be three main plots in *Middlemarch;* I think the number might be increased to four. There is the infatuation of the young and idealistic Dorothea Brooke for the elderly pedant Casaubon, with its terrible consequences of unhappiness and disappointment. There is the dragging-down of the idealistic young doctor, Lydgate, by his spoiled wife Rosamond; there is the love of Mary Garth for that very ordinary young fellow Fred Vincy: and I would suggest that the downfall of the evangelical hypocrite Bulstrode is important enough to rank as a fourth.

These stories are all worked out at full length against the background of provincial society in the Midlands of England as it existed in the reign of William IV. Provinciality is the element in which these people live; the opinions of Middlemarch, however much they may protest to the contrary, are the opinions that bind them. Dorothea and Lydgate have minds which reach out into a much larger world, but Dorothea marries Middlemarch's idea of a great man and suffers for it, and Lydgate marries Middlemarch's idea of a delightful girl, and suffers for it. Bulstrode would have felt little disgrace if he had moved a hundred miles from Middlemarch, but that was where he sought to be a great man, and that was where he tumbled to ruin. Fred Vincy rode his high horse in Middlemarch, and when he no longer had a horse to ride it does not seem to have seriously occurred to him that he would feel his disgrace less keenly if he went somewhere else.

This is the power of provincial society, seen and understood by an artist and moralist of great sympathy and comprehension; and by the end of the book we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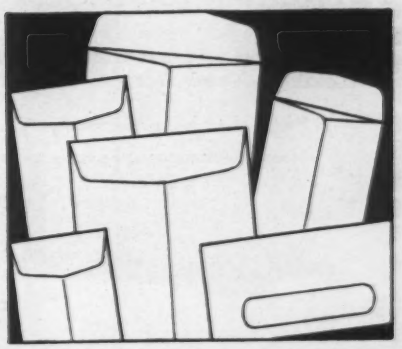

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30	11.18
35	14.92
40	20.68

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know that Middlemarch is simply the world, and that the prison in which these people lived was not the prison of a provincial town, but the prison of their own minds and characters.

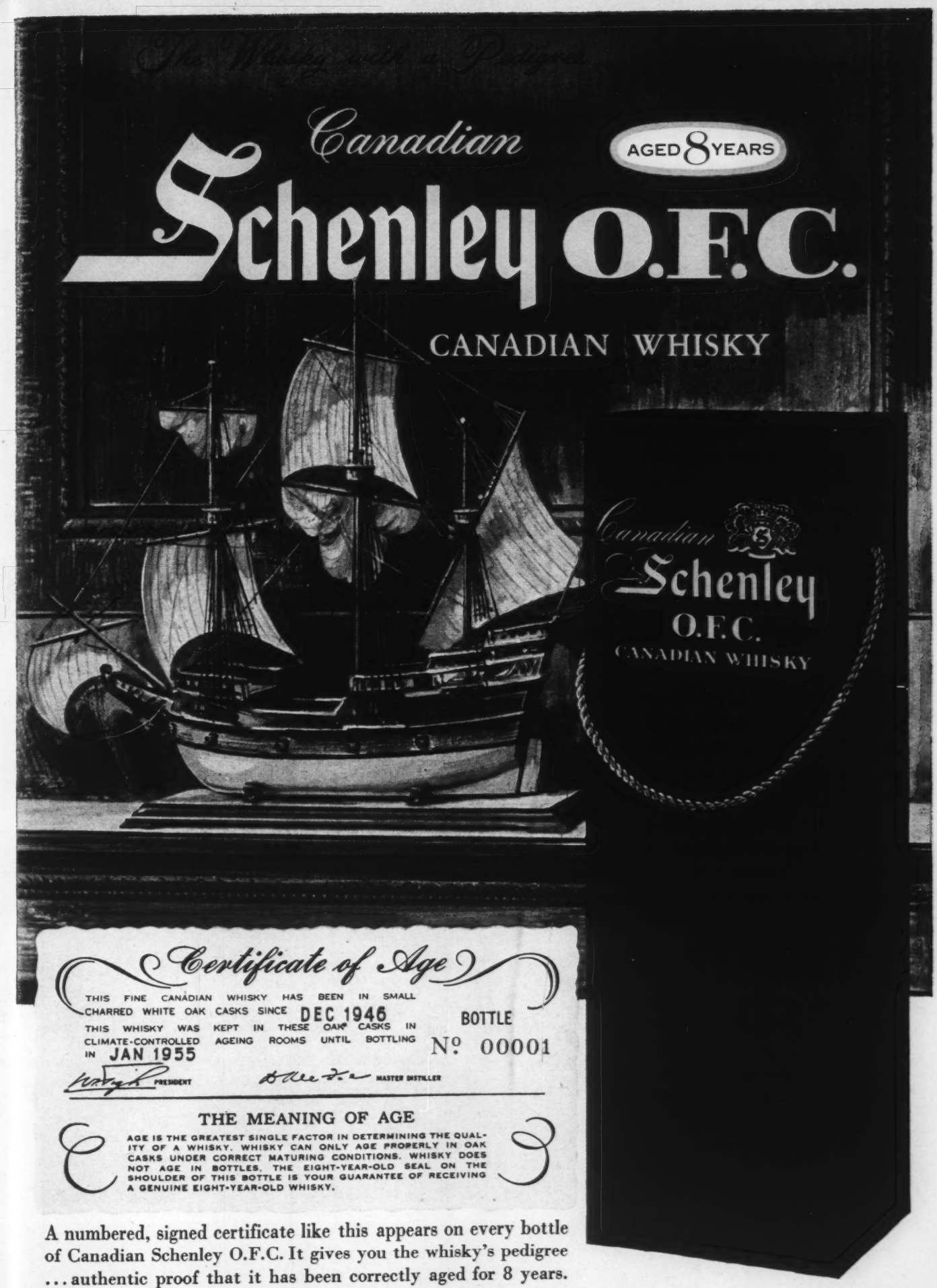
There is not a hint of patronage in this book, and there is very little satire, but there is a quality of pity and understanding which is more painful. I must confess that I find Dorothea an intolerable young woman, and think that she deserves all the misery she gets; her denial of her youth, her beauty and the normal desires of her womanhood, in order to satisfy what she believes to be the demands of her mind and soul, is intellectual posturing of a fatal kind. But I think my frankly unkind estimate of her character is less painful than George Eliot's pitying exposure of all her ineptitudes and follies, one by one. And how frightening it is when she takes us, in chapter after chapter, into the mind of the beautiful and accomplished Rosamond, and shows us the fusty, commonplace selfishness which lies behind that lovely brow. This is all done without rancor or anger; but it is done with a god-like calm which is infinitely more damning to the character, and alarming to the reader.

Middlemarch has sometimes been spoken of as a feminist book. That is one of its aspects, certainly. And George Eliot says more that makes sense in behalf of women, indirectly and through her story, than Simone de Beauvoir manages to say in all the inordinate length of *The Second Sex*. Certainly it is time we all thought more seriously about George Eliot, and subjected her work and her reputation to the processes of modern scholarship. She would repay such treatment fully as much as Henry James has done.

Fact and Day-dream

A VICTORIAN BOYHOOD—by L. E. Jones—pp. 244—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

THE DISCURSIVE and episodic memoirs of an English gentleman, under the headings Childhood, Boyhood, Eton. Childhood was passed at Cranmer, the family seat in Norfolk. Because Jones père held private schools in contempt his children were taught at home by anyone who knew something on the subject—their mother, or her personal maid, or a nearby vicar. This turned them into a wider field of English literature than they might otherwise have explored but it had less happy results in other studies; when they tried their first Latin test they knocked it off confidently with one case, one tense and one declension! In free hours they learned farming and gardening so that bouts with cockerels and broad beans alternated with assaults on Greek. Neighboring county people thought this an odd un-English training for the young, and so it was. The family was considered even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more peculiar when they abandoned Cranmer for less expensive living on the continent but no one need have been concerned; anyone who reads as little as a page of this book will know that they remained "fanatically and irrationally British".

In spite of family talk of poverty the Jones sons were sent back from Europe to Eton, and nowhere are these reminiscences richer than in the section on that school at the turn of the century. Here is Eton seen by a loving but not uncritical eye, with the picture sharpened by shrewd views on the role of such a school and on education in general.

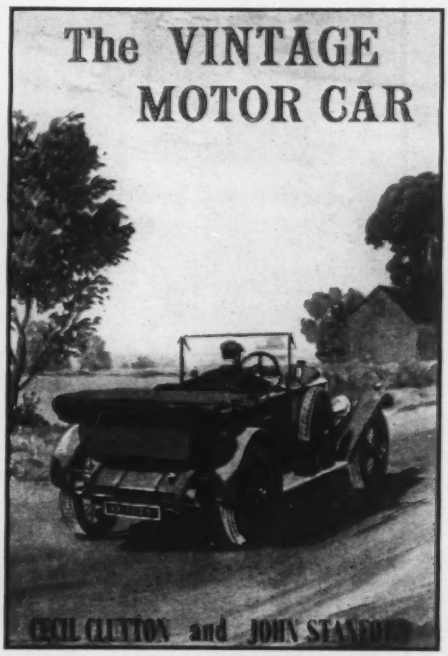
Sir Lawrence's humor never fails; his sense of style never deserts him. Eloquent, urbane and engagingly frank, he enlivens opinions on everything from blood sports to the Bible with irrelevant—and often irreverent—asides. He remarks that when brother Maurice was caught telling a lie the others "felt as normal men and women sometimes feel toward perversion. My father beat him with a withy in the bathroom, and we went about with hushed voices. In after years it was discovered that Maurice was often genuinely unable to distinguish between fact and day-dream, and he went into the Church."

Absurd and wonderful Victorians, what a gem of a memoir has been written about you!

Very Good Value

THE VINTAGE MOTOR CAR—by Cecil Clutton and John Stanford—pp. 232 plus index. Drawings and photographs—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$5.25.*

FOR SOME TIME we have been hearing hints that the modern automobile is a lacquered, streamlined lady lacking in personality and the old-fashioned virtues. After reading this book we are convinced; we are ashamed of our modest little model and can see no good in her. Her steering, it appears, is "anathema to the connoisseur, spongy in feel and utterly insensitive". And as if that were not enough, it has "a general whippiness".



JACKET DESIGN

From these few lines you may infer that Messrs. Clutton and Stanford are for the vintage car—roughly, that means the car manufactured before 1930. They are also extremely well-informed about it.

Although General Reader may find the book enjoyable if he has some mechanical knowledge, this is not a popular history. To get an expert opinion we submitted it for inspection to a knowing member of the old-car cult, a group which has grown enormously in the last five years. He tells us that it (a) is a good, sound reference work; (b) has among its excellent photographs many that will be new to people on this continent, even to those who read motor magazines; and (c) is considerably less expensive than most books on old cars. His summing up: very good value.

R. M. T.

Blissful but Unwise

AN INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN POLITICS—by D. W. Brogan—pp. 470 indexed—*British Book Service*—*$4.25.*

DESPITE CANADIAN cousinhood with the United States, a traffic of half a million cars each month between the two countries and the daily jabber of American mass media of communication, Canadians are generally illiterate about the American political system. Only a minority really knows what Congress is. This ignorance may be blissful but it is unwise.

Professor Brogan of Cambridge is one of the wisest and most keen-sighted of British viewers of the American political scene. His knowledge is as intimate as a journalist's but is informed by a scholar's thoroughness and balanced by his British detachment from the scene. For Canadians whose parliamentary traditions and prejudices are English, this survey establishes a lively contemporary picture in accurate focus.

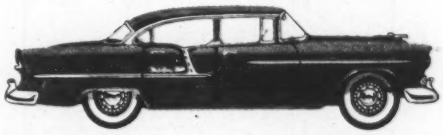
The *Introduction* is intended to supersede the author's standard work on the subject, *The American Political System* of 1933, outdated by the changed world in which the post-war Western world leader operates. The nine long chapters go from the character of American policy to "bosses" and the "National Convention".

Professor Brogan's analyses of the growth of the role of the President as *the* democratic representative and embodiment of the People, and of the absurdly un-democratic status of the Senate are trenchant. There are comparisons with the second great democratic system in the American world — the Canadian. The author has a superior British lance for adroit damnation of non-British ways. The survey is not only brilliant but also easy to read.

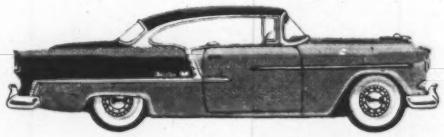
T. J. A.

What wonderful ways to see Canada!

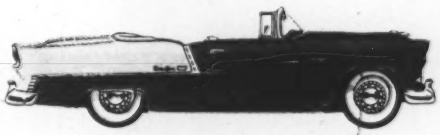
the *motoramic* Chevrolets for '55



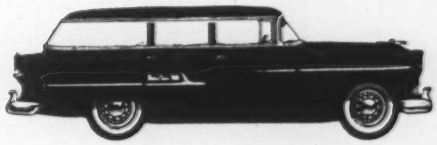
THE BEL AIR 4-DOOR SEDAN
The Continental flair is obvious in every lovely line.



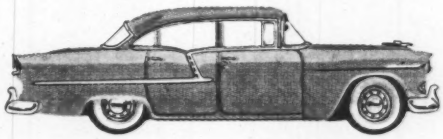
THE BEL AIR SPORT COUPE
You ought to see how the *interior* looks, too.



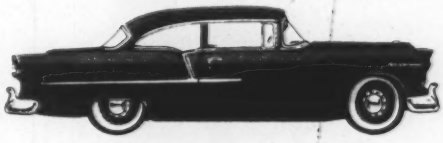
THE BEL AIR CONVERTIBLE
Top, interior and exterior all harmonize.



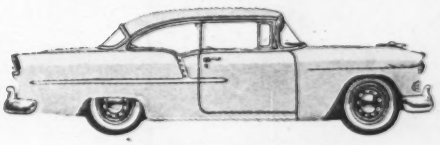
THE BEL AIR BEAUVILLE
Rear seat folds flat for extra cargo space.



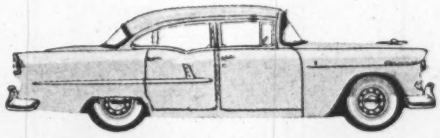
THE "TWO-TEN" 4-DOOR SEDAN
All the power options offered by higher priced cars.



THE "TWO-TEN" 2-DOOR SEDAN
High-level ventilation system brings fresher, cleaner air.



THE DELRAY CLUB COUPE
The interior's all-vinyl — practical, washable, colorful.



THE "ONE-FIFTY" 4-DOOR SEDAN
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THE "ONE-FIFTY" 2-DOOR SEDAN
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The Social Scene

Our Elderly Adolescents

By Arthur Lower

IN THE AGE OF ADOLESCENCE in this northern clime is supposed to run from about 12 to 16. In our wisdom, we Canadians have discovered a method of prolonging it to 18, 19 and in certain cases, 20 years of age.

How do we do that? By the simple process of keeping many of our youngsters bottled up in the schoolroom under adolescent conditions until these late ages. Our educational system provides for compulsory attendance until the age of 16; this corresponds to Grade XI of the school system, or the third year of high school. In most provinces students may go on for another year, or through Grade XII. In the prairie provinces, the completion of Grade XI serves to qualify for entrance into college and if the student completes Grade XII, he normally shortens his college course by one year. In Ontario and British Columbia, the high schools provide a Grade XIII and the attainment of this grade is the normal requirement for entrance to college. This may be put another way by saying that in the prairie provinces and for the most part in the Maritimes, the high school period ends at 16 or 17 and in Ontario and British Columbia at about 18. The additional time, it was thought when this system was adopted, would increase the standard of education and take pressure off the enrolment in college.

In recent years a curious condition of affairs has come to the writer's attention, namely that a good number of students entering college has spent two years in the Grade XIII of their high schools; such students are on the average aged 19, and a good many of them are aged 20.

All this might be fine if there were reason to believe that students and public were getting educational value in proportion to these additional years, but of this there is little evidence. I understand that it has become rather the thing in certain great metropolitan schools for a student to stay the extra year for polishing up, preparatory to having a try for a scholarship—and certainly the great metropolitan schools carry off the majority of the scholarships—but it is hardly to be believed that this is the major reason. The major reason is not far to seek: it is in line with our educational attitudes all along the way just now—tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. Whatever standards are erected for a given educational

"Let's get them out of school."

level, students seem to find these too hard, and since we live in a self-governing country, if authorities get enough complaints (and these may come from parents, from teachers or from organizations), down come requirements. I suppose one way out of the dilemma is to encourage students to spend the extra year.

But should they spend it? Do they get anything out of it? Is there any change of educational attitude on the part of their instructors towards these elderly adolescents? Are they put any more on their own? Do they do any more reading? Do they write more and longer essays? Do they have a good deal of the day to themselves free from teaching, for the purpose of studying? One would have to be familiar with the day-to-day life of the schools to answer such questions, but I must say that there is nothing in my experience with students of this type to lead me to believe that they have much to show for their additional time spent as schoolchildren (for make no mistake, as long as they stay at school they are schoolchildren). Such students do not write any better than ordinary students. They do not appear to have read any more. They contribute no more to the class by way of discussion than do others. Their attitude is no more mature—they sit there like all the other little birds, with their bills open, waiting for the instructor to drop the worm into them. I doubt if there is any test whatsoever that

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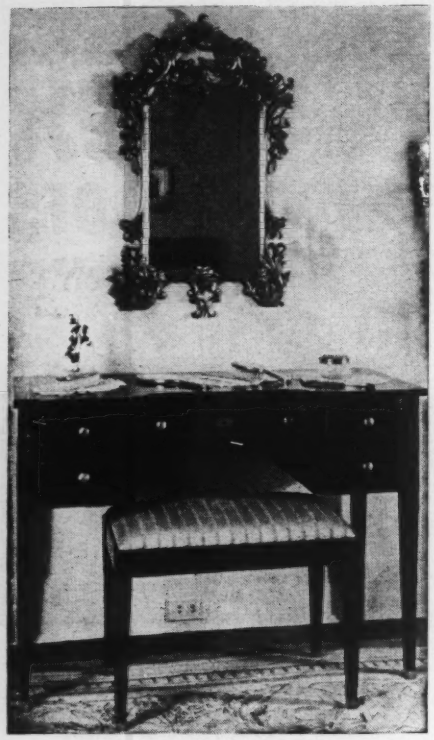

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would distinguish them from the ordinary Grade XIII student.

I will go further. Based on my experience in Western Canada, I would say that there is not nearly as much difference between Ontario Grade XIIIs (aged 18) and prairie Grade XIs (aged 16) as there ought to be. I do not find that the additional two years in high school correspond to much difference in literacy, in ability to speak and write the language, in familiarity with English literature or history. I cast my pet Biblical and Shakespearean pearls before the same impercipient audiences in Ontario as in Manitoba. I imagine there may be a little gain in the ability to read French and that Latin is making a little better fight for it in the older provinces than in the west, but these two things apart, it is difficult to understand what the schoolchildren have done with their last two years of high school.

Now should people of 18, 19 or 20 still be schoolchildren? My answer would be emphatically "no". In two provinces of Canada, young people of 18 have the vote. And today it is not completely unusual for young people of 21, or even younger, to marry. Can we have our schoolchildren marrying?

I suggest that this undue prolongation of adolescence could only occur in a society such as ours where there is an abundance of resources and a paucity of wisdom for their right use. It is a reflection of our high standard of living—or should the adjective be "low"? It could only occur in a society which sentimentalizes life, which tries to convince us that there is something right and proper and "good" about a situation which is not right and proper and "good". We Canadians have not gone as far as our neighbors in this degenerate indulgence in sentimentalism, but we have gone far enough. In face of the hardnesses of the world, of the violence of our times, the imminence of danger, surely our North American softness — our sentimentalism — nowhere displayed more conspicuously than in our cult of youth, is out of place and, I would think, not far from a betrayal of our society.

Let's get the elderly adolescents out of school and where they belong, either devoting their time to a sterner training or earning their living.

•

THE WILD WEST

Ottawa—Bureau of Statistics figures show that west coast citizens spent $70,830,000 in 1953 for liquor, beer and wine. This works out to an average of $60.80 per person per year . . . British Columbians do almost everything at a higher tempo than the rest of the country — they earn more money, commit more crime, abandon more wives, build more modern homes, brag more about their province, and drink more liquor in it.—*Vancouver Sun.*

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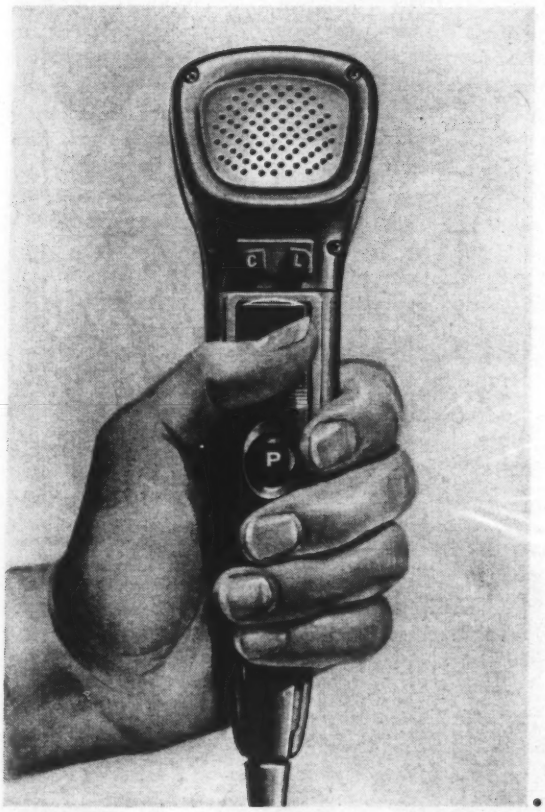

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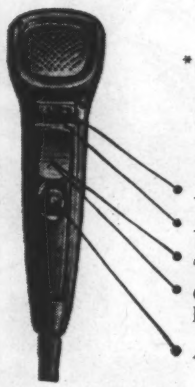

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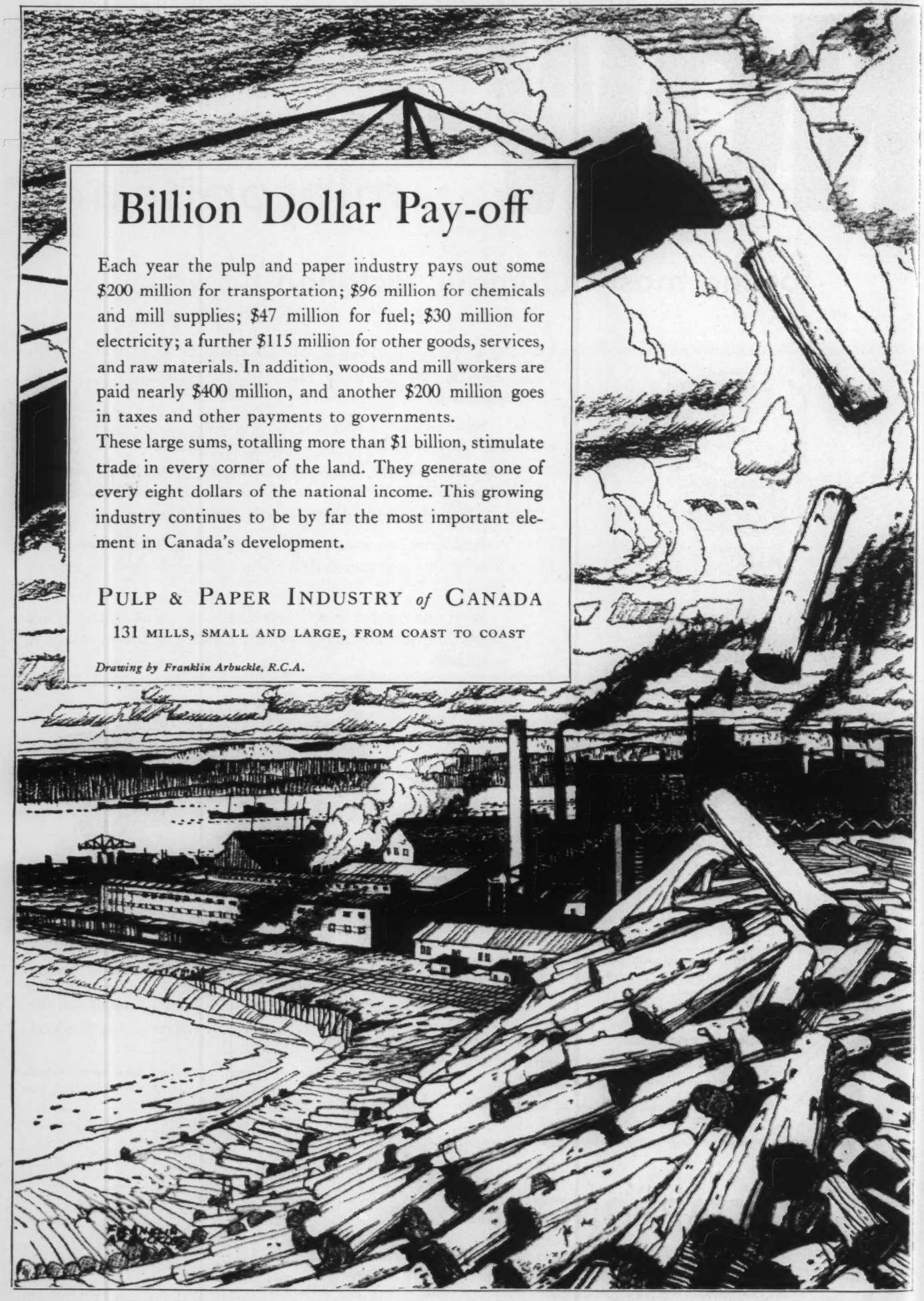

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Drawing by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A.

Current Account

Politicians Play a Game with Words

By Ivor Brown

POLITICAL TERMS, like most words, change their meanings as they grow old or cross the seas. In the case of many items of language this does not matter much. It is not of primary importance that the word "intrigue", beloved of the columnist who is intrigued to learn of this or that, probably fictional, occurrence, means to entangle: to be intrigued really means to be involved in a plot, not to be excited by the news (or rumor) of it. Such an error, now so constantly made that it is hardly reckoned as an error, can have no serious results.

These alterations of meaning are of no consequence: but political terms can inflame electors and rouse nations to ruinous fury. So it is just as well that we should be accurate in the use of them; politics would obviously be simpler if one word continued to stand for one and the same thing.

But obviously this is not what happens. Take the word Socialism. In Great Britain it used to mean "nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange", in short, widespread state ownership and control. But the British Labor Party, which pays lip-service to nationalization, has always been shy of the word Socialism and none of its members ever stands for Parliament as a Socialist. He or she is always "Labor". There is a tiny Socialist Party of Great Britain and a larger, but still comparatively small Communist Party; the Communists really are Socialists in so far as they demand complete socialization; but they reject the democratic method and despise the Labor Party as weak-kneed.

When an Englishman reads about European politics he discovers that the word Socialism has ceased to mean anything. I gather that a Frenchman who calls himself a Christian Socialist would be a Conservative in England, while a Radical Socialist in France would be mildly Liberal across the Channel. French party titles (and how many there are!) seem to people outside France to have become quite meaningless — and possibly people in France think the same.

The word democracy, meaning Peoples' Power, has been curiously applied. It was invented by the Greeks to describe a form of government which gave equality of voting power to all free adult males, but denied it to women and to all the numerous slaves on whose labor the democracy depended to get the work done. In our time democracy, of one kind or another, has become the generally accepted practice of civilized nations and even the Communist oligarchies (or dictatorships) think it wise to make some play with the name. They talk of their own Police States as Peoples' Democracies, with the complications that all other democracies are farcical and fraudulent institutions run by the rich for the rich. A Peoples' Democracy is a wonderful phrase. One might as well talk about a culinary cook: the cook, however, might be able to boil an egg, while in a Peoples' Democracy the people have only one right and one duty, to obey absolutely the gang that has seized power. There could hardly be a more contemptuous title than Peoples' Democracy as applied by Moscow to the puppet tyrannies of its satellites.

In Western Democracies the name Democrat, as applied to a party, signifies nothing definite. The Democratic Party of the U.S.A., appealing on widely different grounds to the gentry of the South and the industrial workers of the north, is no more democratic in fact and principle than the Republican party; the latter's name also is somewhat meaningless, since the number of American citizens anxious to overthrow the Republic and to establish a monarchy would not fill a dance-hall. In this case, as often happens, the Party names are accidents of history.

Also by historical accident the word Tory has remained in British politics. The names of Whig and Tory go back to the seventeenth century, when both were derisory. Tories were originally Irish rebels and plundering bog-trotters, while Whigs or Whiggamores had been Scottish insurgents who adhered to the Presbyterian cause and marched on Edinburgh in its defence. Whig is now rarely heard in England except as the description of a wealthy or aristocratic individualist, but Tory for Conservative has lived on.

One reason is that the party is not happy with that Conservative title in an age like this. It is thought to suggest that Conservatives are standing for privilege and against reform. Accordingly, when the Irish Home Rule question gave them the excuse to call themselves Unionists, the Conservatives were very glad to do so. The more progressive elements of the Conservative Party actually welcomed the label of Young Tories. Another important

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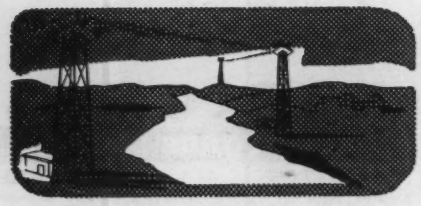

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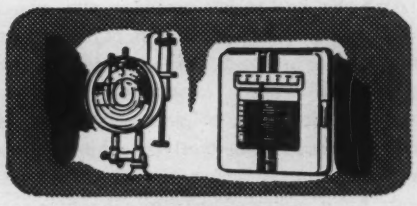

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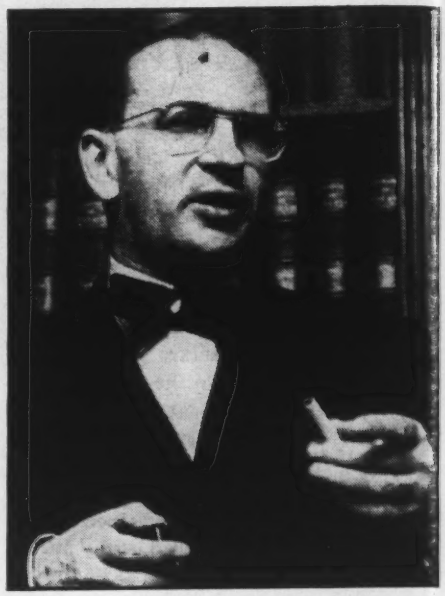


EDGAR FAURE: Radical Socialist or mild Liberal?

point is that Conservative is too bulky a word to fit into the headlines of the popular press. So in Britain the word Tory survives, not only as an escape from the taint of excessive conservatism, but as a practical convenience. "High Tory Talks" is so much easier for a harassed sub-editor to handle than is "Right Wing Conservatives in Conference".

The word Liberal, now well known all over the world, is, in its application to European politics, a little over a hundred and thirty years old. Until Liberal and Conservative supplanted Whig and Tory in late Georgian England, the adjective liberal had had an assortment of meanings. The liberal arts mentioned by Shakespeare's Prospero were the culture of a gentleman who did not need to make such things pay; the "liberal shepherds" mentioned in *Hamlet* were free-of-speech rustics who gave rude names to rude-seeming flowers. Dr. Johnson defined liberal things as those "becoming a gentleman": he would have raged at the idea of the Whigs, whom he detested, capturing this adjective for their politics.

The British Radical is a Left Wing Liberal who regards the Right Wing of his party, the survivors of the Whigs, as too individualistic. But, in his zeal for social reform by Parliamentary action, he never leaves Liberalism and is very far from being the dangerous person that a Radical is supposed to be in U.S.A. As British Liberalism has been ground to powder between the heavy mill-stones of Conservatism and Labor, these terms are less important at Westminster. But in Canada, it is important to know exactly what the word Liberal implies.

The use of the word Progressive opens the way to infinite confusion. Progress means going forward, but going forward means nothing unless you state whither exactly you are going. The confident Vic-

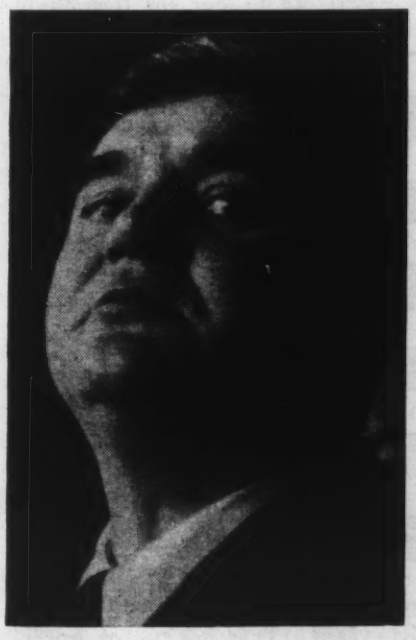
torians believed that an evolving society, with trade expanding in freedom, education spreading, toleration increasing and liberty broadening out, was bound to progress in the right way. So Progressive became an adjective of highest commendation. But we, who know whither scientific "advance" has led the conduct of war, are not so much impressed.

There are no limits to the puzzles of political terminology. When I was young I read (and tried to understand) the works on economics written by Major C. H. Douglas, the enthusiast for Social Credit. I derived that all our troubles were caused by the power of the Joint Stock Banks and that the financial credit which they doled out should be controlled by the community. In other words, to hell with the wicked Banker. When a Social Credit Party came into power in Alberta, I was eager to find out what had happened to the iniquitous Bankers. But, as far as I could learn, Social Credit in office was not quite the same as the Social Credit in the written works of Major Douglas.

Politics, in a democracy, depend on persuasion and persuasion, unfortunately, is first cousin to bluff. Hence politicians like vague words which can be used to smear an opponent, such as the vaguely sinister Reactionary, or to bless a policy without defining it, like the fair-sounding Progressive. It is amusing for the detached observer to draw up a few examples of word-juggling by the rival sides in politics. Here are some instances of the Left and Right jargons as applied to one article:

right to exploit—freedom of the subject; planning—regimentation; stale shibboleths of a decaying capitalism—traditional principles on which our national prosperity has been built; vile reactionaries—defenders of our glorious heritage.

One can play a lot of games with words.



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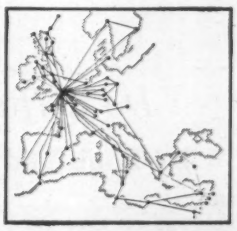

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Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

A DELAYED WORD comes to the *British Chess Magazine* of the death in Prague on Dec. 2, 1954, of another eminent composer, Dr. Zdenek Mach. He was born in Bohemia in 1877. As first leader of the third period of the Bohemian School, Mach was the inspirer of a style of still greater unity and economy of force. He was ably seconded and soon surpassed by M. Havel, with his emphasis on pinned mate possibilities.

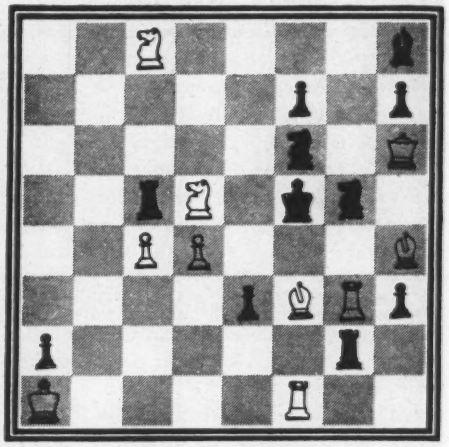
Mach was at one time problem editor of the renowned *Zlata Praha,* and later *Svetozor* and *Prager Presse.*

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 116.

Key-move 1.Kt-R5, threatening 2.Q-Q6 mate. If KxPch; 2.Kt-K4 mate. If K-K4ch; 2.Kt-B3 mate. If RxP; 2.Q-K6 mate. If B-K4; 2.Q-QB6 mate. If B-B1; 2.Kt-R3 mate.

The black Kt prevents a "cook" by 1.Kt-K7ch, etc.

PROBLEM NO. 117, by E. Narroway.
Port Alberni, BC.
Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.
White mates in two.

Do a Hand's Turn

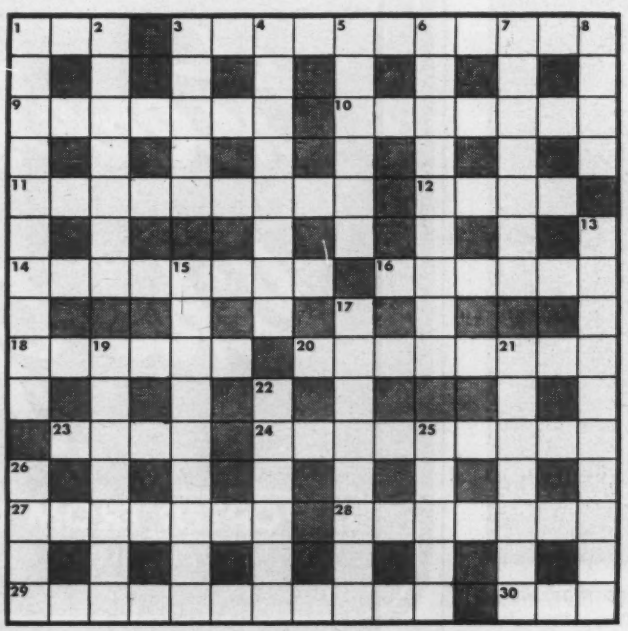
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. No good can come out of this. (3)
3. For a man to come to grips with this is not considered polite. (4, 2, 5)
9. Finds coal, in another form, gets a setback. (7)
10. An Indian goes to vote using a foul expression.(7)
11. Done by one who didn't know when to stop drawing the line. (9)
12. "Here's some change for the price of a cup of coffee". (4)
14. They can make a nose soft and decorative. (8)
16. But his "Saturday Night" wasn't the one you're reading. (6)
18. Emlyn Williams did 2's works, emulating 2. (6)
20. Can't say Lear wouldn't stand for any in his book. (8)
23. In which the foreword, as it were, is a warning. (4)
24. How the palmist makes a living? (3, 2, 4)
27. What a beast the 26 can be when wild. (7)
28. Makes a pilot tipsy? (3, 4)
29. A taxed peer's likely to get mad. (11)
30. Though not necessarily a big aperture, it helps to make one. (3)

DOWN

1. Travelling expense account? (4-2-4)
2. His Christmas carol was never sung. (7)
3. "Love your enemy, bless your . . . . . s". (Tennyson) (5)
4. The bird who sent around the cod? (8)
5. Stop the devil taking first place. (6)
6. That classical cake-walk. (9)
7. With this it's little credit to be corpulent. (7)
8. The tide that comes in before dark? (4)
13. One might expect the hand of this to be shaking with palsy. (10)
15. One way to make pets! (3, 2, 4)
17. A work of art, perhaps, but not necessarily sold for its face value. (8)
19. Car wrecked by getting in a hole? On the contrary. (7)
21. Earning small change? (7)
22. Does the weasel go for him? (6)
25. English pennies for nothing? (5)
26. Rachel had to bear one from the day she was named. (4)



Solution to Last Puzzle

ACROSS

1, 4. See 4D
6, 1D, 22. From head to foot
10. Arena 11. See 4D
12. Erase 13. Adrian
15. Causing 18. Effendis
20, 14, 37, 1D. Hit the nail on the head
22. See 6 24. See 1D
27. Regalia 28. Kissed
31. Aloes 32. Act
34. Llama 35. Ease
36. See 2 and 33
37. See 20

DOWN

1, 24. Headquarters
2, 33, 36. Ahead of the game
3. Spahi
4, 1A, 31, 17, 4A, 11. Two heads are better than one
5. Agency 7. Realist
8. Mae 9. Peculiar
14. See 20 16. Greasy
17. See 4D 19. Neoplasm
21, 1D. Bulkhead
23. Faggots 25. Elegant
26. See 33 29. Salvo
30. Pate 31. See 4D
33, 26, 36. The Pajama Game (365)

Business

German Economic Recovery Highlights Trade Fair

By ADRIAN LIDDELL HART

THE EIGHTH CANADIAN International Trade Fair will be opened on May 30 by Dr. Ludwig Erhard, the Minister of Economic Affairs for West Germany. It has become a custom to invite distinguished foreign representatives to undertake this ceremony and the fact that Germany has just regained her sovereignty makes this year's choice especially timely.

Nevertheless, the significance is economic rather than political. If there were many people ten years ago who would have objected to the recognition of a German leader in this way (and of a German Government), there were even more people, surveying the ruins of Germany, who would have ruled out the possibility that there could ever be a German economy and a German trade for anyone to represent in the foreseeable future. The presence of Dr. Erhard is an implicit recognition of Germany's astonishing recovery—and of her present importance as a Canadian trading partner.

For the first time, West Germany is actually leading the 31 foreign countries represented at the Fair, with over 23,000 square feet of exhibits by 130 firms. This is not, of course, a reliable indication of relative trading strength; it is a sign of ambition rather than achievement. But the ambition is supported by some impressive statistics.

While both British and U.S. trade with Canada declined last year, Germany increased her trade 25 per cent. In 1952 she still ranked tenth amongst our trading partners; today she is third (excluding the special case of Venezuela). Exports to Canada have jumped from $1.7 million in 1948 to $44.5 million in 1954—far exceeding the pre-war figure.

This recovery is identified with Dr. Erhard to a great extent. More than most Ministers, the 58-year-old professor of economic science has left the impress of his ideas and his personality on the economy of his country—notwithstanding that he has been an outspoken and often ruthless exponent of free enterprise.

After serving on the Bizonal Economic Council set up by the Occupation Authorities, he became Adenauer's first Minister of Economic Affairs in 1949. His policies have been widely criticized. At home the Social Democrats have blamed him, in part, for a level of unemployment which has fluctuated "seasonally" from 6 to 11 per cent of the labor force. Abroad, the British have sometimes complained about concealed government subsidies or incentives for export competition. And even on this side of the Atlantic there are many people who are not happy at Dr. Erhard's success in keeping wage costs low—an industrial average of under 40 cents, compared with $1.50 in Canada. In any case, this recovery has depended on continuing U.S. aid. But the very fact that "German competition" and "German economic penetration" are now so much discussed, with all kinds of exaggerated rumors circulating in different parts of the world, is a reflection of Erhard's success.

In the face of these facts—and of some distress in certain Canadian industries at the moment—it is understandable that this year's International Trade Fair is being viewed with less than enthusiasm by some Canadian businessmen. Even if they accept the challenge under present tariffs, they wonder why the Canadian Government — and the Canadian taxpayer — should put on a show to help people who, it seems, are well able to look after themselves. A few years ago it may have been justified to help the British, in particular, to recover markets and renew contacts which the war and the continuing shortage of dollars had cut off.

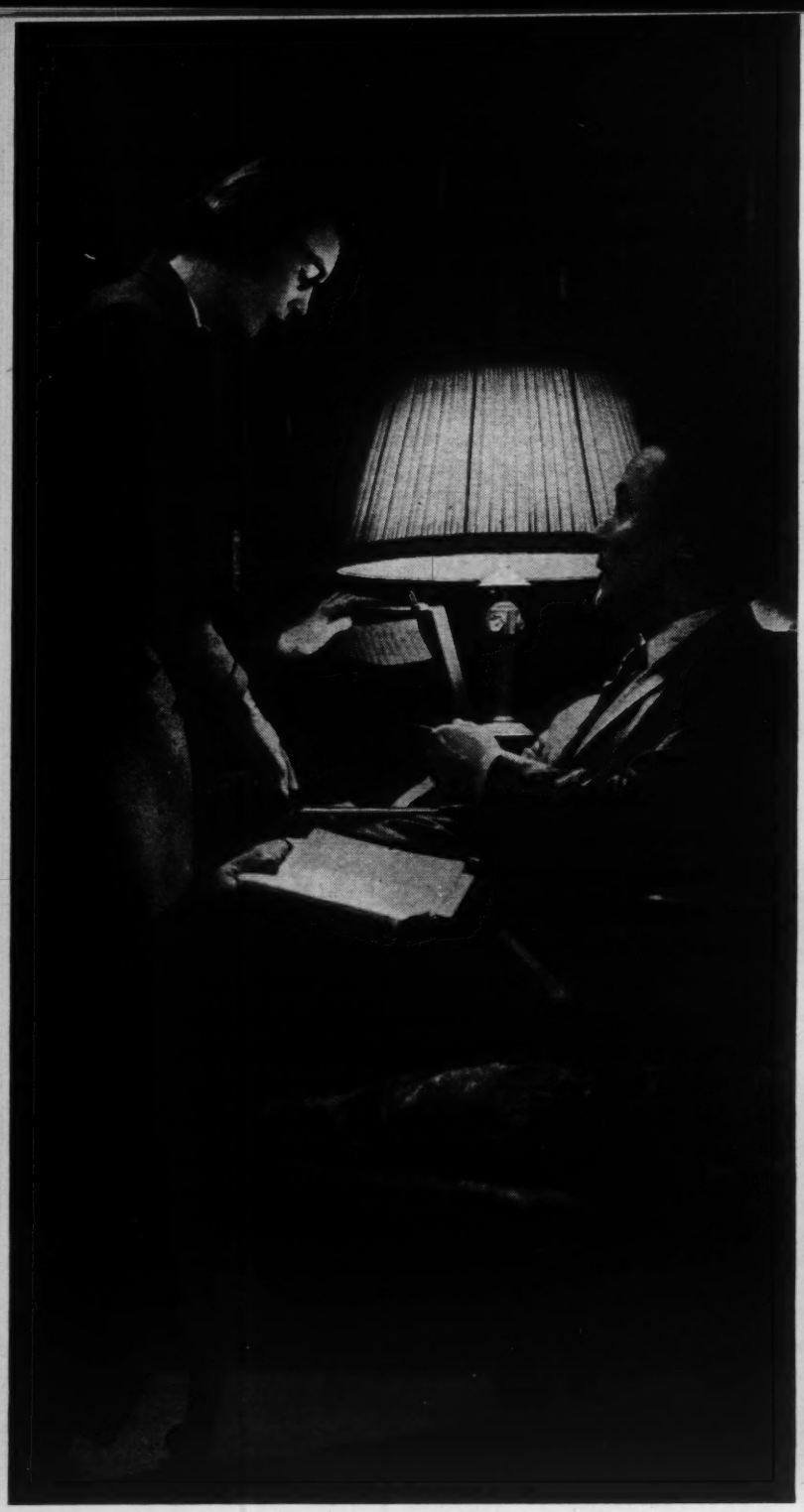
DR. LUDWIG ERHARD: His low wage costs make trade competitors unhappy.

But with better times in Europe and a "buyer's market" here, it is likely that the permanent provision of a shop-window for Krupp-Ardelt and Daimler-Benz will meet with increasing criticism. Daimler-Benz has just announced plans for a North American subsidiary and is the largest German exhibitor this year. At the same time, the value of the Fair as an attraction to foreign buyers of Canadian goods is being discounted. It is even alleged that the Government has to "persuade" some of its domestic suppliers to participate.

In fairness, it should be said that there are still strong arguments in favor of the Fair—and not only as a matter of national prestige. It may encourage Canadian manufacturers to keep up to the mark with new ideas and techniques. And it is still government policy to promote Canadian exports—and foreign investment—by encouraging the European countries to earn dollars. (It is claimed that at least fifty foreign firms have located plants in Canada as a result of the Fair.)

Despite the successes of her export drive, Germany has come nowhere near balancing her trade with Canada. Last year she received $86.6 million of Canadian imports—an increase of $3 million over the previous year. Half the value was represented by wheat which, before the war, came largely from the East. And the attractions of German unity, which are being held out to the Germans with renewed force since the Austrian agreement, include the advantage of a better trade balance.

For this reason, it is doubtful whether the German drive for Canadian and other dollar markets is mainly inspired by a laudable desire to make ends meet. For the West can't afford, as the Germans well know, to let Germany suffer from the consequences of failing to make ends meet in the matter of trade. It is more likely that the German trade drive is subordinated to a world-wide drive to promote German capital investment abroad —inspired by fears for Europe. The Germans are establishing subsidiaries, buying into existing plants (often through Swiss and other non-German intermediaries) and entering into agreements for new industrial development with the aid of



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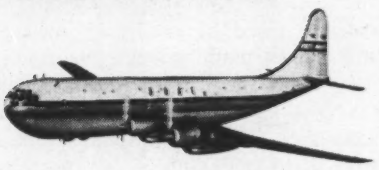

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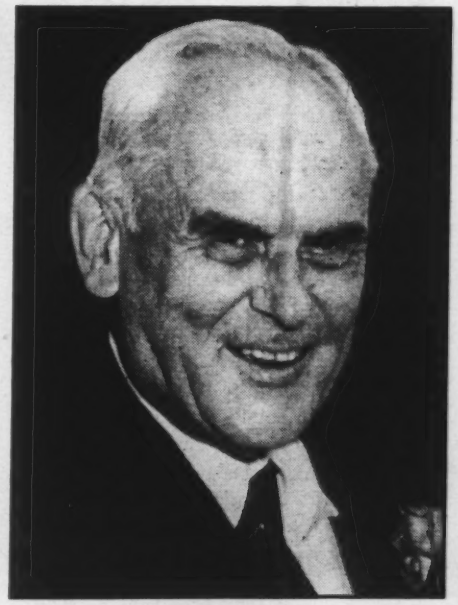
J. D. JOHNSON, whose election as a Vice-President of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. Johnson, who is Chairman of the Board, Canada Cement Co. Ltd., has been a Director of the Bank since 1939. *

long-term credits and of German technical assistance. This technological penetration is, indeed, one of the most significant and controversial aspects of Germany's post-war role in the world. With the growth of a new German Merchant Marine and the re-emergence of the Lufthansa, these activities can be expected to intensify.

The British are most affected, as far as the Canadian market is concerned. The advantages of the preferential tariff have been progressively reduced and may be more than outweighed by greater wage costs. Lately, indeed, the British drive has tended to slacken, under pressure of more favorable markets. The story of the South American firm which advertised for new equipment has some relevance even here: the British sent a catalogue; the Americans sent a couple of pressure salesmen; and the Germans sent along a crew of technicians with the requisite items. It remains to be seen how Germany's admission to NATO, and hence the diversion of some of her resources to the common defence for the first time since the war, will react on her competitive power.

On Canadian manufacturers the impact of German competition can easily be exaggerated. The Germans have been careful to avoid long-term antagonisms by short-term under-cutting in some fields. And their textile exports to Canada, for example, only amounted to $3 million in 1954—a negligible increase over the previous year. However, Canadian visitors to the International Trade Fair this year, listening to Dr. Erhard and viewing the many examples of German skill and ingenuity, may well reflect — without undue alarm — on the conditions of German economic recovery since the time, ten short years ago, when the Allies were talking about turning Germany into a country of primary producers.



HON. C. D. HOWE: The Canadian Government—and taxpayers—put on the show.

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in Steel

Changes which have taken place in this important industry during the past decade hold considerable investment significance. Some of these changes are discussed in the current issue of our Monthly Bulletin, together with a review of the leading Canadian companies.

If you are not now receiving our Bulletin regularly, write for a copy of the May issue, it will be mailed to you promptly, and without obligation.

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Massey-Harris-Ferguson

WOULD YOU ADVISE *buying Massey-Harris-Ferguson for an income investment?—L. V. T., Kingston.*

Massey-Harris shares could be considered a sound stock of investment quality with growth possibilities. For the immediate future, keep in mind the fact that its business is tied closely to the well-being of world agriculture.

Business has been affected by agriculture's troubles in North America, but improved overseas business helped this world-wide organization last year.

Possibly the most promising part of Massey-Harris's future is a large-scale engineering program designed to put the company ahead of all other companies in the field of agricultural implements. That was one of the reasons behind its amalgamation with the Ferguson interests in 1953.

The shares at current levels of about $9.75 offer a fairly attractive return of better than 6 per cent with dividends at the rate of 60 cents a year.

Inland Cement

INLAND CEMENT *has been recommended to me as a promising speculative investment for a hold of five to 10 years.—W. A. M., Halifax.*

This is a newcomer to Canada. It was formed only last summer to get into the cement business in Alberta. Inland Cement is building a $7 million cement plant capable of turning out 800,000 barrels yearly.

The only shares available are participating preferred, which were sold to investors early this year at $10 each. They have since climbed to some $14. Inland Cement is controlled by Sogemines Ltd., which consists of a group of Belgian companies under the leadership of Société Générale de Belgique.

The preferred shares are entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 per cent annually, or 60 cents for each $10 par value of stock. After 6 per cent has been paid on the $1 par value common stock, both the preferred and common share equally in any further dividends in proportion to their par values.

Inland Cement, because it is backed by a well-known international industrial organization, has been popular with European investors. Belgians, particularly, like to speculate in a growth situation, yet are cautious enough to want some return on their money while they wait for the company to grow. That is the reason for the participating preferred gimmick, which was also used by another Belgian venture into Canada — Canadian Petrofina.

Inland Cement is a hold for a lengthy period. Keep in mind the return of a little better than 4 per cent on the basis of current market price. The Belgian investor is looking for steady growth in the company and, as a result, higher stock prices. But he has patience and you would need it too.

George Weston

CAN YOU *give me any information about George Weston Ltd.? What is cooking there? I have some stock which cost me about $20. — W. H. I., Owen Sound.*

The only things cooking in George Weston are the products of some of the companies it controls. Baking would be a better word than cooking.

There have been assorted rumors about stock splits, consolidations, share exchanges, etc. But Garfield Weston, chairman of this holding company in the food industry, effectively buried these rumors at the recent annual meeting.

He emphasized that there was nothing "underhand" going on or any "schemes" underway other than the biggest sales push in the company's history. Mr. Weston, in trying to explain the rise in the shares from a low of $57 this year to as high as $92, pointed out that George Weston has interests in companies in North America which last year did $550 million of business.

Its interests range from a newly acquired Maritime biscuit firm to a giant chain-store organization like Loblaw Groceterias. And the many companies it oversees are growing rapidly in line with the increasing population both in Canada and the U.S. For example, a new ultra-modern biscuit plant is planned for the Toronto area.

United States investment interests have been eyeing this organization in view of the fact that the U.S. baking subsidiary is enjoying record business.

In its new president, George Metcalf, the Weston organization has the man to direct the sales push. Mr. Metcalf is considered one of the most aggressive and salesminded executives around. Just look at the growth of Loblaw's. That company was his baby.

Last year, George Weston had a profit of $2,342,499, equal to $2.64 a common share. The company pays $1 a year in

dividends, which makes for a low return on an investment at present price levels.

It would appear that anyone buying the shares now is looking far ahead into the future. Undoubtedly, as a leader in the food business, Weston's will continue to grow. But in view of the sharp climb in price from $57, some digestion would appear to be ahead.

One factor which must be considered is that the shares have a scarcity value. There are only some 685,896 issued, with Mr. Weston holding a large chunk. Your purchase at $20 looks like a terrific bargain.

Brown Company

I PURCHASED *Brown Company common several years ago at $15 a share. As it is now about $16, would it be advisable to hang on for dividends, or sell at current prices?—J. D. S., Abbotsford, Que.*

Brown Company is moving rapidly along the road to dividends for its common shareholders. Like other companies in the pulp and paper industry, Brown was squeezed hard in the wringer of the depression years. But it has taken steps to clean up completely the mess left by the terrible thirties.

Until recently, Brown operated in Canada, turning out bleached and unbleached sulphate pulp. But it has sold its Canadian assets to Canadian International Paper for some $46 million and now is concentrating its efforts in the United States, where it has underway a $10 million expansion program.

Proceeds from the sale of its Canadian operations permitted a major reshuffling in its capitalization. The obligation of servicing second preferred shares has been removed and bonds have been paid off.

The only security now standing ahead of the common shares is 141,981 of 5 per cent convertible preferred. And the company plans to clear this away by offering holders of these securities a reinvestment on the basis of one $100 debenture plus one common share for each preferred. Or the preferred holders can exchange their shares for seven common.

The effect of all these moves is to leave a clean financial structure of common and debentures. L. F. Whittemore, the president, says it is possible for the company to consider payment of dividends on the common this year.

However, there are a few factors which must be considered. Brown Co. must replace the earning power of the Canadian subsidiary which it sold. That's the reason for the expansion program. In the period from Dec. 1, 1953, to July 10, 1954, the Canadian end of the business earned $1,242,496 of the $2,207,942 made by both companies together.

In view of the financial clean-up and

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Mr. William Zimmerman, Q.C., and Mr. Edward M. Proctor, B.A.Sc., have recently been appointed members of the Board of Directors of Standard Paving and Materials Limited.

Mr. Proctor is senior partner of Proctor, Redfern and Laughlin, civil and consulting engineers and a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada.

Mr. Zimmerman is a senior partner of Zimmerman, Haywood and Turville, Barristers and Solicitors, and a director of several large Canadian companies. *

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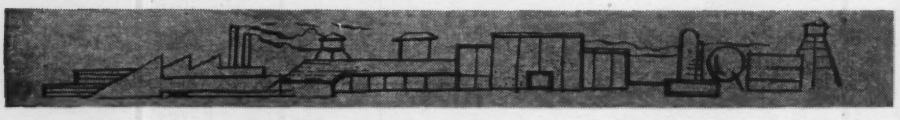

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the continued growth in demand for paper products, it would appear that common dividends on a regular basis are fairly close. But the common shares will be under pressure so far as price is concerned until the possibility of the conversion of preferred shares is eliminated.

Falconbridge Nickel

I PURCHASED *shares of Falconbridge Nickel Mines about 10 years ago at $5.25 a share. The stock now is selling at about $26. Should I sell? What are the future prospects of the company? — B. E. F., Ottawa.*

This is one of the major companies participating in the development of Canada's natural resources, and is growing steadily as world demand for its products increases. In 1954 it had record profits of $4,660,945, equal to $1.24 a share, while dividends continue to be paid at the rate of 50 cents a year set in 1951.

Falconbridge has underway a major expansion program that involves some $30 million. It has a production target of 55 million pounds of nickel annually. In 1954 it delivered about 39 million pounds. It is opening new mines and has underway studies designed to establish new methods for treating ore.

A hint was recently given that these new methods are almost ready. The company has applied for several patents. In addition, it plans to make its by-products like iron and sulphur pay off.

Falconbridge should be considered as having excellent long-term possibilities for growth. For the more immediate future, recent increases in the price of nickel and copper make the outlook for earnings very attractive. Dividends will probably continue to be limited by the expansion program.

The problem in selling such shares is to find something better, or even as good, to buy. Falconbridge stock has improved steadily in line with the growth of the company and could be expected to continue to improve.

In Brief

I RECENTLY *came across some stock certificates dated 1934 of a company named Smelter Gold Mines. I wonder if you have any information regarding this company.—A. E. C., Windsor.*

You're lucky you have dated certificates. We can't even find an address.

WHAT ARE *the chances of El Bonanza Mining becoming active? — E. M. D., Edmonton.*

That bonanza is still a long way off.

IS A SHARE *in Windfall Rouyn Mines Ltd. just another piece for the fire? — M. E. L., Sudbury.*

Wait for cool weather.

Who's Who in Business

Vision and Vigor

By John Irwin

WITH CHARACTERISTIC vision and vigor, William Frederick Tigh, president of Canadian Schenley Ltd., in the ten years since its formation has made his multi-million dollar enterprise one of the leaders in Canada's vast distilling industry.

It was on a Fall day in 1944 that the thirty-three-year-old general manager of Quebec Distillers of Valleyfield became uneasy over the future of his small plant producing industrial alcohol and gin, which appeared headed for extinction in the postwar competitive market. Opposite the plant, on Salaberry Street, lay a large orchard. He contemplated the prospect of a major Canadian whisky distillery on this "strategic" site. With little more than this "autumn reverie" he went to New York "to ferret out risk capital" for his plan. Negotiations with Schenley Industries Inc., culminated in the sale of Quebec Distillers and the formation of the Canadian company with Mr. Tigh being appointed as chief executive.

WILLIAM F. TIGH

The youthful president soon established himself and became known as "the boy wonder" of the industry. Today, the Canadian Schenley plant straddles Salaberry Street and extends seven blocks on the site of the old orchard. High quality products and aggressive promotion have combined to increase sales throughout Canada and 40 other countries to the extent that a large expansion plan has been necessary; a $7 million distillery is now nearing completion at North Vancouver, BC.

Of medium height, light complexioned, impeccably dressed in neat worsteds, Mr. Tigh seems tireless. His manner is courteous and friendly. He conducts his company's world-wide business from a modern office, which generates an atmosphere of easy comfort and efficiency, on the 12th floor of a downtown Montreal building. In the early months of Schenley's evolution, when he controlled every administrative and organizational detail, he could pinpoint the location of every valve and every pipe in the distillery. Once the time came to assign responsibility to competent managers, he decided "to keep my nose out of it". He explains that "as no two men approach the same problem in an identical way, if you are constantly looking over a subordinate's shoulder, there is a tendency to become critical. This does not contribute to efficiency. Instead it only produces an insidious hesitancy in decision-taking. Once you are satisfied that a man is competent, leave him alone." Thus, Bill Tigh now "hammers out" broad policy at head office and gives his managers a free hand.

Born in Montreal on March 6, 1911, he was educated at Loyola College and graduated with a BA in 1932, taking a post - graduate course in economics. He entered the distilling industry in 1935, when he joined the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company and two years later was appointed chief manager of Quebec Distillers.

His happiness, he says, revolves about his work and his family. With his wife, the former Eileen Hinphy of Montreal, and their children, Dorothy (11), D'Arcy (8) and Marc (2), he lives in Montreal's Notre Dame de Grace district.

His enthusiasm for his company is linked with the vitality of Canada and its people. "Just think," he says, "each year Canada's increase in population represents a city the size of Hamilton. Our barely-scratched natural resources, coupled with advances in technical and scientific knowledge, make even the most optimistic predictions of yesterday seem conservative today. But, best of all, we have the people. Canadians are still pioneers at heart and they are creating the most receptive climate for individual initiative and private enterprise which exists anywhere in the world."

Thirsty?

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When you're so dry that you wish you had a trunk for rapid intake . . . try introducing your thirsty throat to a glass of Labatt's Pilsener. A-a-a-h ! The first glass transforms your thirst from a torture to a pleasure, so have another to enjoy the flavour—lighter than ale, drier than lager. Call for Pilsener in your favourite hotel or tavern—and for thirst's sake, do keep a case at home.

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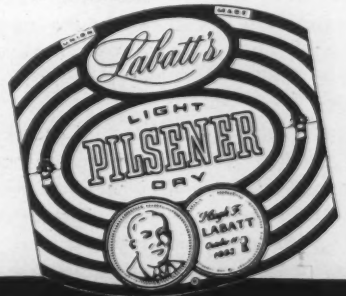

The swing is definitely to
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Insurance

Covering Goods in Transit

By William Sclater

SHIPPERS OF GOODS within the domestic boundaries of Canada and continental United States, relying on one or more of the common carriers—rail, truck, air freight, express, coastal steamer and inland ferry — suffer heavy losses from damage and other causes each year.

Too often, despite the liability of the carrier, only a portion of a loss is recovered. There are also many perils, causes of loss and damage, from which the common carrier is specifically exempted from liability by law.

The need for adequate insurance protection to cover the individual shipper in this vast field of freight movement, in which a single shipment may be handled by several carriers, is very plain. Fortunately, one of the most widely adaptable of insurance coverages, the Inland Marine Floaters referred to as Transportation insurance, is available to meet this need.

Inland Marine is quite distinct from "wet" or Ocean Marine coverage. It affords coverage on an annual or longer-term basis on all goods or merchandise shipped by or to a manufacturer, retailer or other concern while in transit and while in the custody of any common carrier recorded in the policy.

It is designed to meet the gaps in the protection afforded by Bills of Lading and limitations of Carrier's Liability. All railway bills of lading contain limitations as to time, place and value. All exclude damage due to Acts of God, such as floods, cyclones and landslides, and to faults of shippers, natural shrinkage and inherent vice.

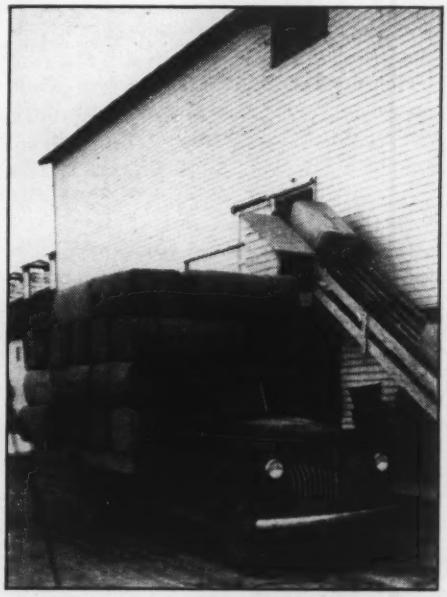
Railway responsibility for free goods ends 48 hours after notification of arrival is mailed and, in the case of bonded goods, 72 hours. Express companies have a time limit of 24 hours after mailing notification of arrival. Both are responsible only while goods are on their own property and while they are being delivered.

Express companies have a fixed limit of liability ($50) unless a valuation has been declared and higher than normal rates paid to secure liability. Certain commodities come in this class and here one aspect of Transportation insurance becomes very effective. By stating a release value on commodities shipped by express on the policy, the insured shipper can take advantage of normal express rates without encumbrance. The underwriter assumes the liability for the differential, of course, but at a much more palatable rate of premium than the shipper would be charged if he protected it under express rates for the higher declared valuation.

Legislation in most provinces makes truckers liable for loss or damage caused by perils named in the Bill of Lading. The Public Commercial Vehicles act in Ontario, for example, states that a trucker is liable for losses arising from any of the following causes: fire and lightning, including self-ignition and internal explosion of the conveyance; flood; cyclone and tornado; collision; overturning; stranding, sinking, fire, or collision, including general average or salvage charges, when being transported in said trucks while on any regular ferry; theft of an entire shipping package, with its contents.

The maximum coverage required by law is $2,000 on PCV operated trucks but this is not applicable solely to any one shipper's goods. Then, too, common carriers, warehousemen and bailees are exempt from legal liability in the event of such natural catastrophes described as Acts of God. Carrier's liability, limited by law, is based on negligence, which is often difficult to prove.

Under the Transportation insurance forms, all-risks coverage is available. This is not an individual shipment declaration made at the time of shipment. The Insured keeps an accurate record of all goods and merchandise shipped during the term of the contract and reports this to the underwriters at the end of the term, usually 12 months, stating the insured values covered. Reporting statements of shipments can also be done on a monthly basis, but by this means the automatic protection of all shipments is assured during the term of the contract.



TRUCKERS' liability is covered by legislation in most Provinces.

In the All-Risks form, loss by theft, pilferage and non-delivery is optional as desired. The usual war-risk exclusions apply and there are other essential exclusions including loss or damage by delay, wetness, discoloration, souring, leakage, marring or scratching unless caused by fire, lightning, flood, collision, derailment, overturning and so on. There is a definite separation from Ocean Marine applications. Loss or damage to export or import shipments are not covered while Ocean Marine insurance is effective. It is only before it takes over, or ceases to be in effect, that the Transportation insurance covers.

Transportation insurance has many advantages. With it, a shipper can guarantee delivery or replacement of merchandise at no extra cost.

There are no published or standard rates for Transportation insurance. It is individually tailored to the customer's requirements. The premium is calculated on the type and value of the property shipped, with due account for past experience, carriers and routes.

Non-Owned Autos

SOMETIME OR OTHER, whether you are a company or a corporation, a retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer or professional man, you may find yourself involved in a sudden large and unexpected legal liability through an automobile or truck which you do not own.

Perhaps one of your salesmen, an office or plant worker, an agent, or even the friend of a friend is pressed into service to give someone a lift to make an emergency delivery, or drop something off on the way home. Maybe you've hired a truck. An emergency has arisen, and the first handy means of transportation is used. Then there is an accident.

You may feel, because the auto or truck is not yours and probably has its own insurance in any case, that you cannot be held liable. In cases like this, however, it is not ownership but liability with which the law is concerned. In whose interest was the automobile being employed at the time of the accident? The answer to that question can spell a legal liability that often means a heavy judgment.

Fog forced an airport to close down recently. An emergency field was brought into operation and an aircraft with some urgently needed cargo was ordered to land there. A local cartage firm was then asked by the large corporation shipping

ne goods to have its trucks pick up the cargo from the plane and carry it onwards to its destination.

It was murky on the emergency airfield. A truck, going out to pick up a load failed to observe another plane parked on the field. There was a collision and the aircraft was badly damaged.

Aircraft are expensive objects to be in collision with. The owners estimated damage of more than $200,000 in their claim, including compensation for loss of use. To meet this claim all that was available was the $5,000 property damage for which the local cartage truck was insured.

The results were catastrophic. The local cartage company was put out of business by the loss judgment and the large corporation, whose business they were engaged on, suffered a very serious dent in their financial reserves.

A restaurant owner was concerned because, owing to a street-car employees' strike, his waitresses and other help could not get to his restaurant. His chef, an obliging character, said he would borrow his wife's brother's car and drive it himself to get the help in to work. The owner told him to go ahead.

He did, but he had an accident in doing so. He knocked a man down and killed him. Liability does not depend on ownership. There was no case against the owner of the car, but judgment was entered against the chef and the owner of the restaurant, his employer, for $15,000.

Consider the case of the agent of a company driving to a sales meeting of the company in his own car. He, too, suffered an accident when his car struck and killed a pedestrian. The judgment entered was for $10,000, against both the agent and the company. The company denied liability, claiming that the agent was an independent contractor, but the judgment involving them was upheld in the Supreme Court.

There is an insurance protection devised by the underwriters to plug this legal liability loop-hole where non-owned autos and hired trucks are concerned.

It is called Employers' Non-Ownership Liability and it protects an employer to the extent of the legal liability imposed upon him and within the policy limits. It is primarily protection against claims due to employees and other agents using their own cars in the interest of the insured. The operation of trailers and semi-trailers is included without additional charge.

By means of a standard endorsement, coverage is secured against the use of private passenger automobiles in the insured's business by anyone, and the occasional and infrequent use of trucks and commercial automobiles by the insured's employees.

A number of even quite small companies at times hire vehicles which may be anything from an automobile to a fleet of panel vans or heavy trucks. This is the other form of non-owned auto liability and any person hiring vehicles in this way may obtain insurance coverage against liability for bodily injury or property damage, the two hazards which non-owned auto insurance provides protection against.

It is not expensive insurance. If truck hire of less than $1,000 is to be included, the minimum premium payable is less than $15.00.

Rates are based on the number of employees and these are classed in accordance with their duties. Class A employees, for instance, would be salesmen who drive their own cars on company business, or inspectors or executives. Class B includes all other employees, whether they drive cars or not. Class C includes those who might be classified as Agents. Generally speaking, an agent is defined as one who sells the Insured's goods on a commission basis.

There is something else to bear in mind when considering this non-owned auto liability. The cost is low. A civic corporation with three Class A and 175 Class B employees would probably rate a premium in the neighborhood of $25, but non-owned auto liability is, in a sense, excess insurance.

What is meant by this is that there is invariably some insurance already in effect on the vehicles concerned. The fact that it is usually sufficient to take care of any smaller losses is the reason for the comparatively small number of claims under non-owned auto liability and, at the same time, for the fact that they are usually for large amounts when they come along.

In the case of the salesman's car there was $5,000 available for liability. It was the amount in excess of that $5,000 which had to be met by non-owned auto liability coverage. In the case of the truck which struck the aircraft there was $5,000 available in property damage insurance. It was the excess, in this case more than $200,000, which remained to be dealt with and which the large corporation had no protection insurance to meet.

High, inclusive limits, with a minimum coverage of at least $100,000 are recommended for this insurance when it is written. It is available on a "specific" basis, where coverage is restricted to Class A employees whose usual duties include the use of automobiles, and on a "blanket" basis.

NEED MONEY ?

to help make a dream come true?

Ask about

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA'S

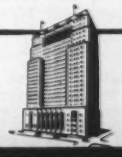
PERSONAL SECURITY PROGRAM

PLUS LIFE INSURANCE AT NO COST TO YOU

What's *your* dream? A home of your own? A new car? A trip abroad? College education for your children? Whatever it is there is one sure way to attain it and that is by saving for it. Now The Bank of Nova Scotia's new simple instalment savings plan called Personal Security Program makes it easy for you to save . . . gives you the added security of protective Life Insurance.

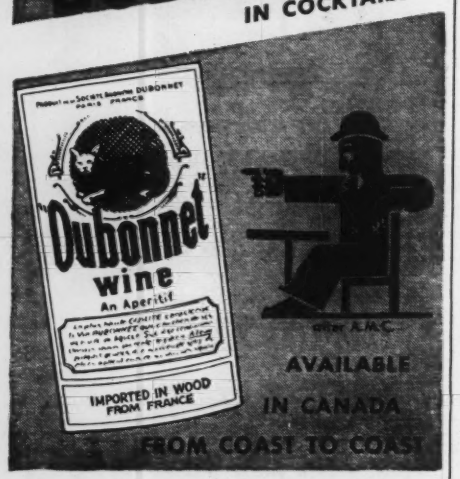
Start your Personal Security Program today. Ask at your nearest branch of The Bank of Nova Scotia for free descriptive booklet giving full particulars. P-5

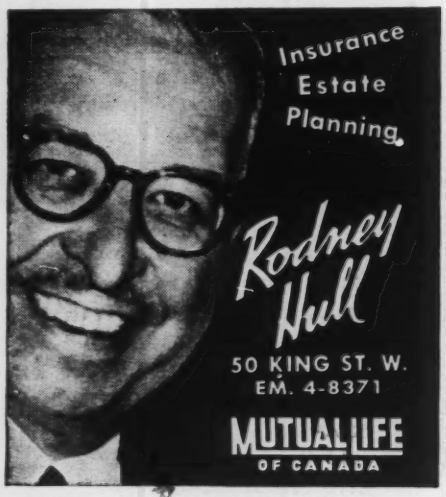
Your Partner in Helping Canada Grow



The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"
SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED
USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS





Sibbenwood Dairies, Limited

Class "A" Dividend No. 35

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1955, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 31st, 1955.

Class "B" Dividend No. 31

Notice is also given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" Shares of the Company, payable July 2nd, 1955, to shareholders of record May 31st, 1955.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

London, Ontario,
May 12th, 1955.

Advertising

All Wrapped Up

By John Carlton

A READY and never-silenced objection to advertising is that its cost comes out of the pockets of consumers. If there were no advertising many articles would cost less, is the specious argument. The answer that national advertising creates demand, increases production, thus lowering the cost to the consumer, cuts no ice with the objectors.

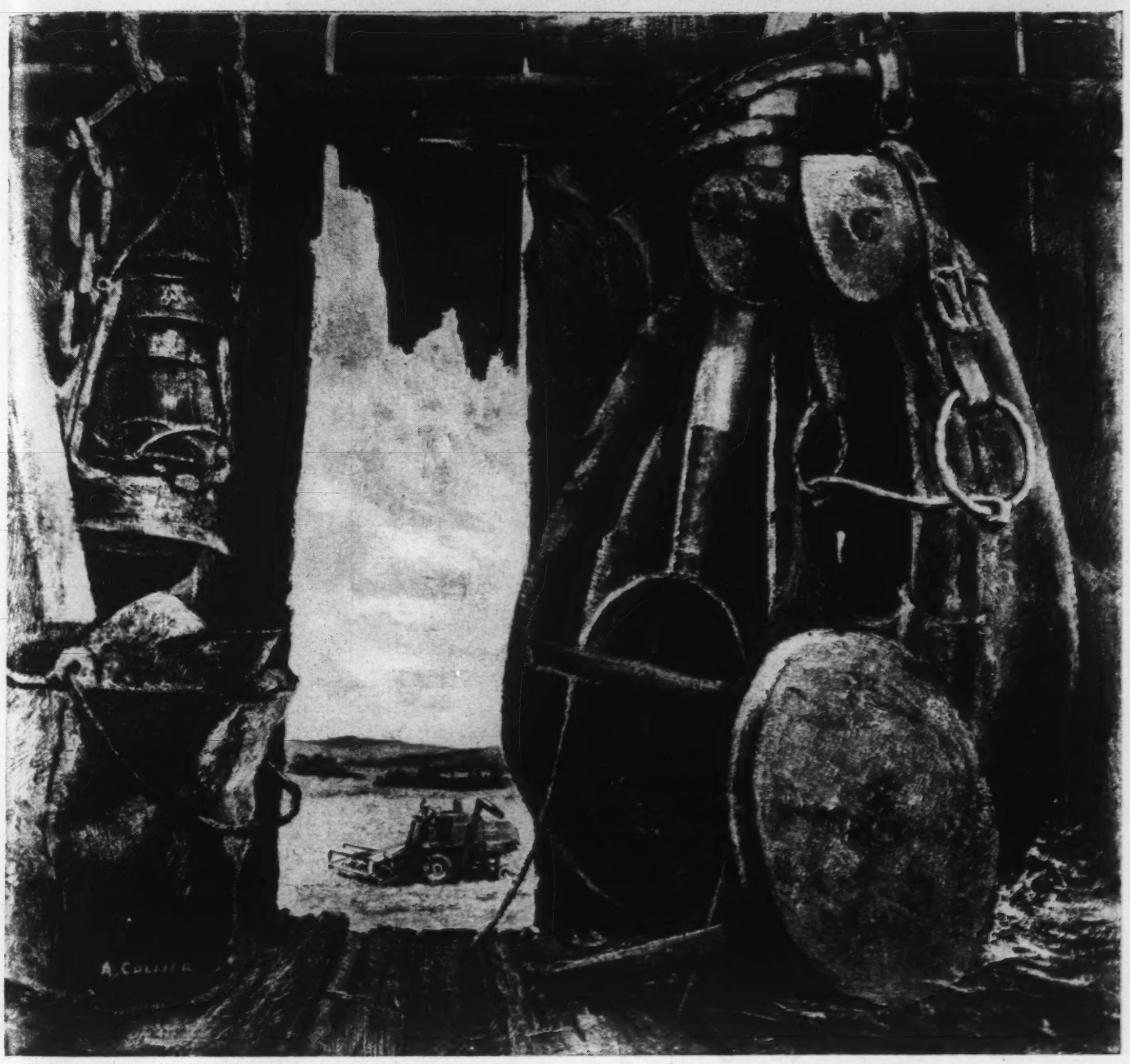
A similar argument could be raised against modern packaging designed to attract sales at point-of-purchase. A report by American Management Association states that last year industry spent $10 billion on packages. This is considerably more than the total cost of advertising. So far, no critic has suggested doing away with the package and reverting to the open cracker barrel, the cereal bin, the monster tea canister, the sugar scoop, the whole cheese, and the paper bag.

Foods and many other commodities are packed in containers that protect, are more convenient, and, above all, attract favorable attention on shelf and counter. To that extent they are a vital part of all advertising and a stimulus to sales. Container manufacturers expect to increase sales this year by 10 per cent over 1954. A new design for an established product immediately increases sales. No experienced firm would dream of introducing a new brand in a package that did not compete with others in the same line already on the market. Advertising and packaging go hand in hand. Both promote sales and contribute to keeping the price the consumer pays at a level lower than would be the case without their aid.

Color in advertising and on the product is a powerful sales stimulant, but it has its drawbacks even when used scientifically and with care. When the black cooking range gave place to the gas and electric stoves, the newcomers were enameled in virgin white. And white it remained until a year or two ago. Some manufacturers of cook stoves, refrigerators and other domestic equipment conceived the idea that housewives would welcome a change. National advertising announced that such products were now available in a variety of pastel shades. Many dealers were impressed. They stocked the new pink, nile green, yellow and mauve merchandise. A recent survey shows that the lady of the home prefers the traditional white. As one dealer expressed it: "No woman is going to repaint her kitchen to harmonize with the color of a cook stove. Anyway, sparkling white looks good and harmonizes with anything." For once, advertising failed to establish a vogue.

While a somewhat sombre account is being given of advertising in general magazines in the United States, a brighter picture is presented for Canada. In spite of millions of dollars spent to secure additional linage, the over-all experience of American publishers is a declining advertising revenue. The Magazine Advertising Bureau of Canada reports that, with around 60 fewer advertisers than in 1953, Canadian general magazines increased space revenue by over $650,000 compared with the previous year. Twenty-six advertisers each spent over $100,000 in this medium. Automobiles, foods, liquors and household appliances led the parade. Business and industrial papers also had a healthy 1954 when 433 publications, with a combined circulation of 2,250,000, carried advertising to the amount of $16,500,000, an increase of approximately 10 per cent over 1953.

Fear that housewives are losing faith in bakers' products was voiced at a recent meeting of the Society of Bakery Engineers. Concern was expressed lest advances in mechanical production are being offset unfavorably by lowering of quality. "Our products are not of sufficient high quality to compete with other competitive foods," said one spokesman. "We are all guilty from the pie, pastry and bread levels on down." Over cost-consciousness was said to be the root of the trouble, with inferior quality an inevitable result. Concern was also expressed at the rapidly growing sales of ready mixes of increasing variety and numerous brands. Big, medium-sized and small concerns are catering aggressively for a share of this market. Two instant cake mixes that promised three minutes less time for preparation in the kitchen face a new competitor that offers a saving of five minutes. Maker of the last—a giant in the industry—has announced "the biggest, most intensive consumer advertising program ever developed to create demand for a cake mix". A competitor advertises a cake mix readied in two steps, each in an individual pack, for baking either a one- or two-layer cake.



You can't throw away a memory

The man driving the combine out there in the field got rid of his last team of horses many years ago. The horse-collar and the harness lay around the barn, collecting dust and mould. But for some reason he could never throw them out.

It was the same way with the milking stool, the lantern, and the pitchfork. They all brought back memories—of hard times, to be sure, but times that could never be forgotten. So the farmer who owned them left these relics of the past in a corner of the old barn.

Now he does his farming the modern way. In the spring he wastes no time putting in the crop with his big Massey-Harris tractor. Mid-summer he gets out his baler and lays in a year's supply of feed for his herd of cattle. In the fall the crop is whisked off in record time with a combine, and winter and summer the milking is done by a power-driven machine.

It's an easier, more productive life for the Canadian farmer now, and a better one for all Canadians. Modern farming has brought a higher standard of living in both town and country, for every Canadian benefits when farmers are prosperous.

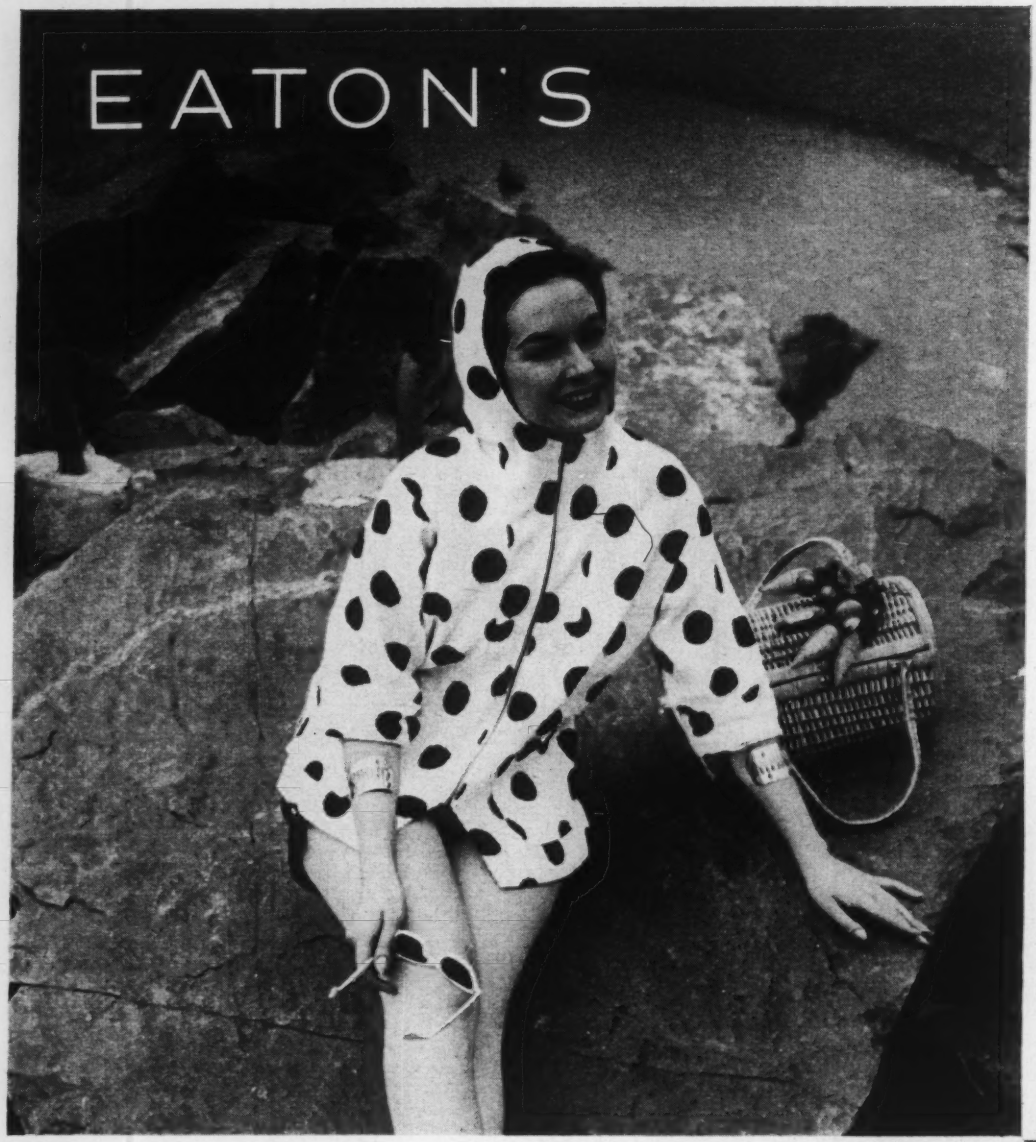
Massey-Harris machines were leaders in this great farm revolution. And today, other Massey-Harris revolutions are quietly in the making. You will hear about them—and benefit from them—as the years go by.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson

LIMITED

Toronto, Canada

EATON'S



Bright Splash of Summer

from the Sportswear at EATON'S

Splashes of shapeliness built into bathing suits —in glistening new swim fabrics to sheathe you in colour . . . Splashes of terrycloth to tog you out prettily, to keep you cosy before and after! . . . All part of the Summer playclothes you'll see right across Canada in the Sportswear collections at Eaton's.

EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

women

THE NEWEST *and briefest of night attire is this romper pyjama called "Gambol". It is cool, never needs ironing, and can be tucked into the smallest of spaces in a travelling-bag. It comes in fresh pastel shades with white embroidery. The material, a blend of Dacron, cotton and nylon, looks like the finest of batiste. It is made by Barbizon and can be obtained at leading stores across the country at about $8.*

Conversation Pieces:

SPRINGTIME, it seems, is always a difficult period for the hostess. Guests are lethargic and conversation is desultory. Wives tend to group at one end of the room and husbands at the other, while discussion—about school reports, lawn fertilizers, downtown parking and the problem of cleaning venetian blinds—winds wearily to midnight.

One local hostess, a strong believer in the Project Method, recently introduced finger-painting at an evening party. She tacked a large sheet of beaverboard to the wall, provided guests with paint, set them to work on a mural and then left the Expressionists and Abstractionists to fight it out. She reports that the guests were as happy as a nursery-school group all evening. (Warning: Art at a finger-painting party is its own intoxicant. Guests provided with more immediate stimulants may take to painting each other.)

The same hostess claims she has had considerable success with Mobile parties. She provided plenty of picture wire, colored cardboard disks, scissors and paste, and allows her guests to construct their own mobiles, enhancing their arrangements with each other's ear-rings and cuff-links. More intimate borrowings are discouraged, along with any tendency to turn the Mobile party into a Minsky floor-show.

Then there is the Rorschach, or Ink-spot Test Party. The hostess supplies her guests with standard Rorschach test cards and leaves them to psychoanalyze themselves and each other. This strikes us as almost as perilous a form of entertainment as Russian roulette, in which the hostess provides the guests with revolvers, turns out the lights and leaves them to shoot it out. These ideas present such novel and stimulating approaches to civilized entertainment that it makes our flesh creep.

MISS LEONORA STARR, described as an active Newmarket clubwoman, objected recently to the term "spinster" as used on voters' lists. The word "spinster", she pointed out, "labels a woman as someone from another century". Miss Starr felt that "lady" would be a better term. The trouble is that anyone who is exclusively occupied with being a lady is almost as much a creature out of another century as the woman who is totally describable as a spinster. If the people who compile voters' lists must label us, just to keep their paper-work straight, the best plan is to classify us according to occupations — housewife, stenographer, parts assembler, active clubwoman, and so on. This describes us as living in our own century and old enough to vote, which is all that the compilers, and readers, of lists need to know about us.

SHEILA MACKAY RUSSELL, Canadian author of two successful books (*A Lamp Is Heavy* and *The Living Earth*), says that housewives have the best chance of becoming authors. They can think and plan their novels, Mrs. Russell points out, while doing the automatic tasks of housework. As a further piece of advice, Mrs. Russell might have urged her audience to avoid the laboratory-tested treatment, the ready-mix plot, and the automatically controlled happy ending. She might have added, as well, a warning against that seductive art-form, the novel that just writes itself. As publishers and magazine editors will testify, the novel that writes itself usually turns out to have been written already, by somebody else.

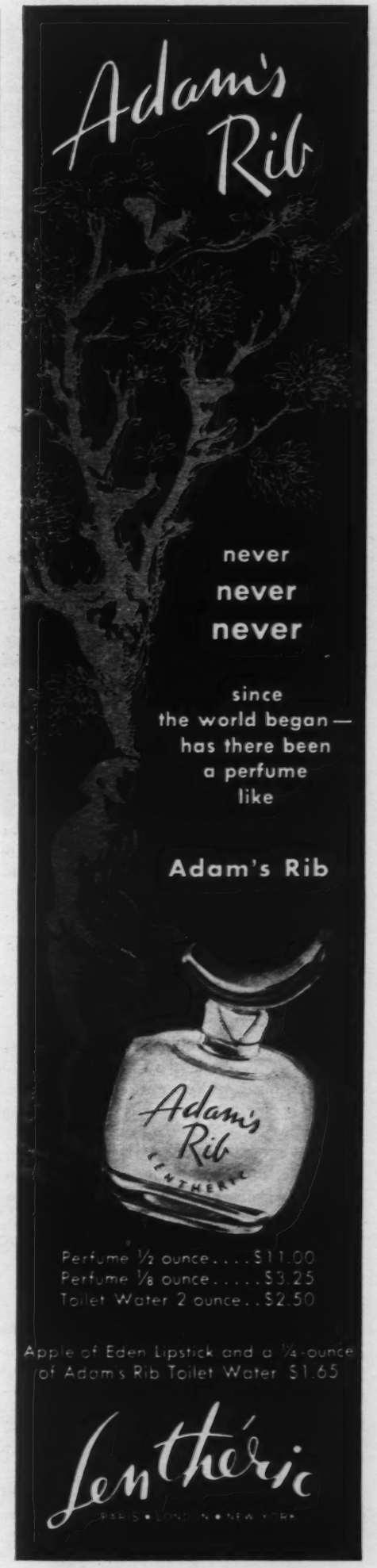
FOR AIR TRAVEL: *a straight sheath-line coat with a cardigan-style neckline, by Berger-Swartz of Toronto, in a navy-and-white boucle type tweed, piped with worsted cloth. It is obtainable at Holt Renfrew at about $70.*

Wool Travels Everywhere

FOR A TRAIN TRIP: *a dress and jacket ensemble, an import by County Sports of London, in a multi-colored jersey tweed, with the predominant green complemented by green velvet piping. The dress has a kick pleat in the back and bracelet length sleeves. It will be available at Morgan's at about $130.*

FOR A CAR JOURNEY: *a brown tweed original by Cornelia of Toronto, with full pleated skirt and nipped-in jacket. The scalloped collar and button treatment are important details.*

FOR THE TRAVELLER: *a "Town and Country" kit by Helena Rubinstein, which includes all the beauty aids needed en route: silk tone, skin lotion, face and night cream, powder, lipstick, rouge and hand lotion. They are in a wine leather case, at $12.50 complete.*



Letters

Social Credit

OPPONENTS of Social Credit have long since abandoned any attempt to give reasons for their attitude. Like John A. Stevenson they resort to the familiar tags of the man who isn't so sure of his case —"Intelligent Canadians should view with grave disquietude . . ." (Inference: if you fail to view with disquietude you are not an intelligent Canadian.) . . .

For 35 years Social Crediters have been pointing out that the money which wage, salary and dividend recipients are paid is not adequate to buy what they have currently produced at the prices asked. . . Social Crediters did not enter politics from choice, but only because no political party would come to grips with this fundamental problem of our age. . .

Edmonton G. V. HATTERSLEY

Editor's note: Reader Hattersley may have good reason to believe that Social Crediters do not enter politics from choice, but it is curious how, once the entry has been successful, they seem to lose their fervor for fiscal reform.

The Chamberlains

PERHAPS ONE who has worked for the Conservative cause in Birmingham for many years has lived too close to the scene of action to appreciate Mr. Liddell Hart's point when he says: "And modern Conservatives would be shortsighted indeed to slip back, even under pressures, to the outlook of Neville Chamberlain and Birmingham".

The city and its 12 MPs took great pride in the tradition founded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and ably carried on by his distinguished sons, Sir Austin and Neville. Many of the great steps in social progress for which the Socialists now try to take credit were worked out for the welfare of the "common man" by the Chamberlains and their local and nationwide supporters . . .

Port Hope, Ont. A. S. GILES

Science and Religion

DR. N. J. BERRILL demonstrates to his own satisfaction that science and orthodox Christianity are far apart. He suggests that many Christians are plagued by dogma while scientists, except for brief periods, are not. The term dogma means those beliefs which one regards as not open to question, one's *a priori* assumptions. They may, of course, be imposed by some external authority; but this does not alter their essential character. Dr. Berrill's dogmas are not those of orthodox Christianity but this does not mean that he has none. He clearly assumes that man is good and perfectible, that matter is the ultimate reality and that natural law is immutable, and so on. These premises may or may not be correct; they are nevertheless *a priori*, assumptions, in short, dogmas. Discussions between scientists and orthodox Christians are more likely to be profitable if it is realized that both have their dogmas.

Lennoxville, Que. D. C. MASTERS

THANK YOU for publishing the article on Science and Religion by Dr. N. J. Berrill . . . The voice of reason is always interesting and refreshing.

Sarnia, Ont. ELIZABETH W. SILLIMAN

IN HIS article "Conflict in Science and Religion", N. J. Berrill implies that to extend the evolution theory to man himself is entirely logical while it is mere foolishness to accept the Biblical position. I was surprised at this as I thought that this point of view had been abandoned many years ago owing to lack of really sound reasons to support it. Does not the exposure of the Piltdown Man hoax constitute another "nail in its coffin"? . . .

The success of the evolutionary theory in fields purely animal does not . . . constitute a valid reason for rejecting the Biblical position that man was created separate from the animal kingdom by a separate act of God. . .

St. John's, Nfld. F. H. NORTHOVER

Editor's note: The question "What is an Orthodox Christian?" has, of course, started many a stimulating argument. Many a fine theologian has been able to reconcile scientific discovery with Scripture. And if there is any continuing dogma for the honest scientist, surely it is that no assumption is beyond doubt.

Of Many Things

. . . SENATOR EULER'S bill is an anachronism. The simplest way around the question of what to do with the Senate is to abolish it. The Government obviously has no intention of reforming it. Time, as you point out, will eventually bring about its abolition. Why not start a campaign to get rid of it sooner and thus save the country a lot of unnecessary talk and expense?

London, Ont. R. J. W. CARTER

I DISLIKE having Canada's foreign policy described as "meandering" somewhere between the positions of the United States and Great Britain. Canada's position has been that of a mediator between, and interpreter of, these two, and like anyone else in the middle of a dispute she has had to take the kicks and rebuffs from both sides . . .

Montreal RENE LACHANCE

I WAS PARTICULARLY interested in the pages of photographs of Canadian actor and actress husbands and wives, which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT. I think we should be proud of such teams and give them publicity so that the public realize how much is being done for the Canadian theatre by Canadian people and what a live force it is. . .

There was, however, one notable exception to these photographs, the Earle Greys. . . It is a matter of surprise to me that Toronto does not realize more fully that it has a Shakespeare company of surpassing merit in its midst. . .

Toronto (MRS.) JOYCE GOLDRICH

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And underneath its magnificent beauty, you find an engineer's dream. For Lincoln's tremendous power is designed for city speeds as well as highway limits. In Lincoln, horsepower is much more than a big number, it's a practical safety device. Whether you're passing a car at 10 M.P.H. or at 50 M.P.H., the surge you need at the split second you need it is there . . . with unbelievable smoothness. The combination of Lincoln's new high-torque V-8 engine with brand-new Turbo-Drive gives you one unbroken sweep of power. There's nothing else quite like it on the road.

But all words fall short of describing Lincoln's true self. A visit to your Lincoln dealer . . . a drive on the road with you behind the wheel . . . those are the deciding factors. In its own beautiful, powerful language Lincoln tells you all you ever want to know about fine cars.

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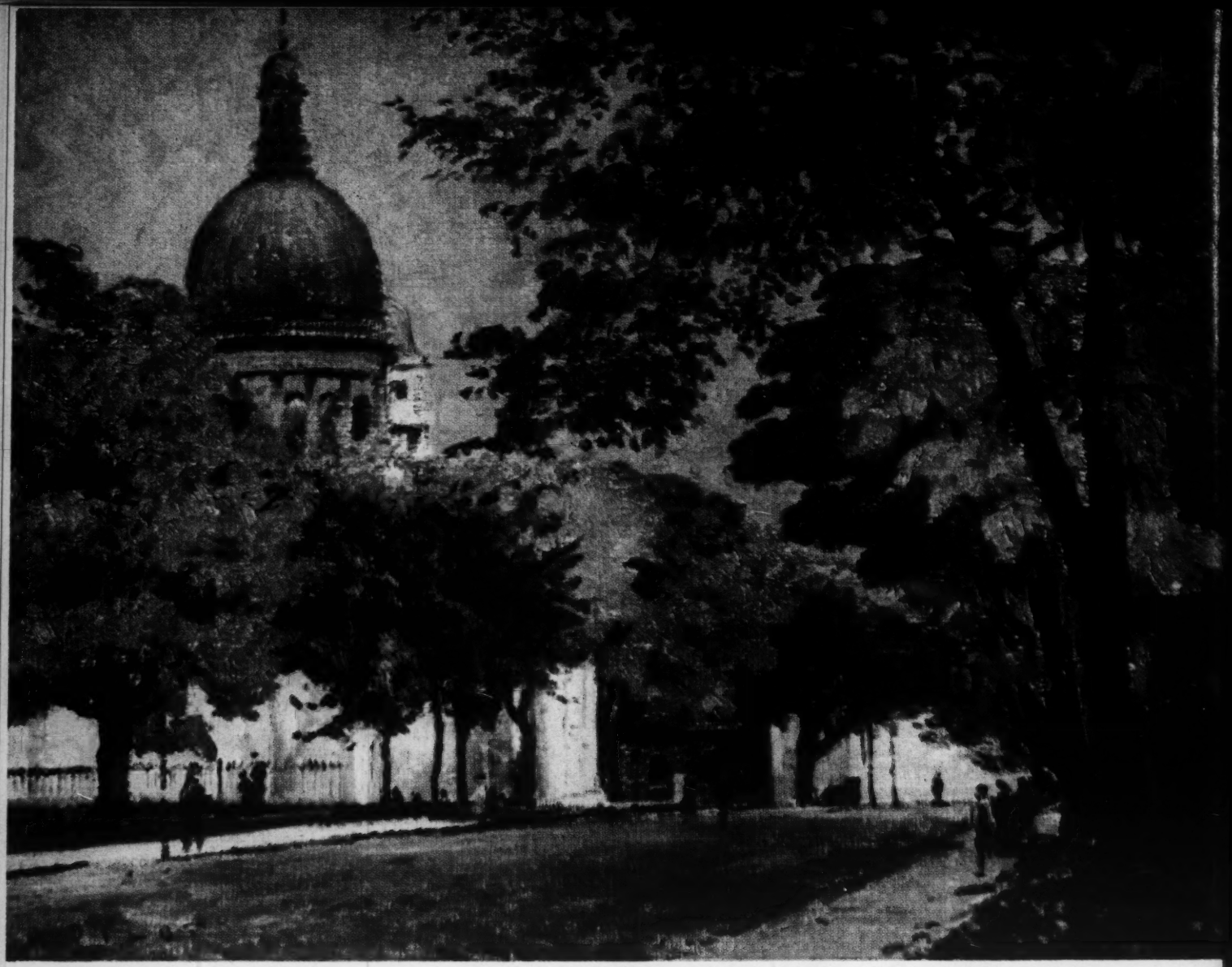
SEE YOUR LINCOLN DEALER

LINCOLN

for modern living
for magnificent driving



One of the 65 canvases in the Seagram Collection: Kingston, Ont., by Robert W. Pilot, R.C.A.

The Seagram Collection of Paintings...

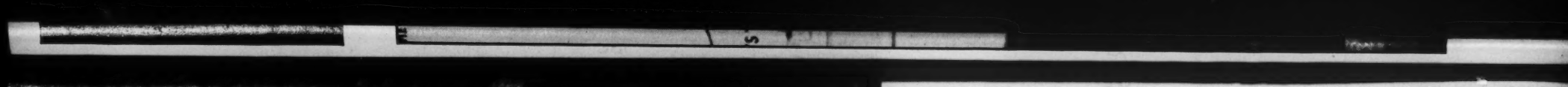
Ambassadors of Goodwill

The Seagram Collection, "Cities of Canada," was seen by over a quarter of a million people in 15 countries abroad.

Everywhere they travelled, these Ambassadors of Goodwill won new friends for Canada, and left behind them lasting impressions of Canada's remarkable achievements.

Today, in thousands of homes in far-off lands, people are still talking about the occasion when these good neighbours from Canada came to call.

INTERNATIONAL TOUR: OTTAWA, SAN JUAN, HAVANA, MEXICO CITY, CARACAS, RIO DE JANEIRO, SAO PAULO, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, ROME, LONDON, PARIS, GENEVA, STOCKHOLM, THE HAGUE, MADRID, AND A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES IN SOEST, WEST GERMANY.

CANADIAN TOUR: MONTREAL, CHARLOTTETOWN, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S, SAINT JOHN, SHERBROOKE, TROIS-RIVIÈRES, TORONTO, QUEBEC, LONDON, WINNIPEG, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, CALGARY, PORT ARTHUR - FORT WILLIAM, SUDBURY, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, SARNIA, WINDSOR, SASKATOON, REGINA, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, HULL.

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